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From John Paul Jones to John W. Doughboy

Americans Won Nearly 19,000 Foreign Decorations in the World War Alone

By
Marquis James

Crown of Italy, given
to 178 Americans, at
the top; Croix de
Guerre, Belgium, won
by 445 Americans;
Order of Michel the
Brave, Roumania,
given to only one
American—Pershing

From top to bottom:
Military Cross, Great
Britain; Distinguished
Flying Cross, Great
Britain; Black Star,
France. Americans
won 323 of the first,
20 of the second and
285 of the third

ONE of the pleasantest walks in Washington at this time of year is along Seventeenth Street across the Mall. Just before you reach the Tidal Basin, which is a bayou of the Potomac, the street parts, forming two foliage-bordered drives which follow, in diverging directions, the graceful lines of the Basin's shore. The Washington monument towers on your left as you approach this fork, and on your right, at the end of a long vista of symmetrical reflecting pools, stands the Lincoln memorial, an object of incomparable dignity and beauty. Just ahead in the point of the angle formed by the parting

highways is a statue of heroic size, the pedestal of which exhibits this legend: "First to compel foreign man-of-war to strike colors to the Stars and Stripes."

The figure is that of Captain John Paul Jones, which picturesque sailor of fortune had yet another claim to unique distinction. The sculptor takes note of it, but the author of the inscription fails to bring it into prominence. Thus a service is left to this reporter. On the left breast of the captain's coat you will perceive a medal suspended by a ribbon. It is an alien-looking medal, resembling the French Legion of Honor, though it is not that. It is a foreign decoration, however, and hence unusual; most unusual because John Paul Jones happens to have been the

first member of the American naval or military forces to wear a foreign decoration and the only one to enjoy that privilege for a space of 75 years. And for 139 years, that is until 1918, only nine other officers—two of the Navy and seven of the Army—were privileged to display a foreign medal.

But in 1918 the United States harked back to the precedent established for the convenience of Captain Jones, and since then it seems that foreign governments have done their best to atone for those barren years. At the present time the files of the War and Navy Departments bear witness that 18,863 awards of honor have been conferred on a slightly smaller number of officers and men of our forces, and the official records in this respect are known to be incomplete. France is in the lead, having conferred 14,294 of the medals. But it was France that got the early start and in 1779 bestowed the Order of Military Merit on John Paul Jones; and that is the medal you see reproduced on the statue.

Singular things were the lot of this man

Jones, who is one of the most romantic characters in our history. Born in Scotland as John Paul, he went to sea when a boy and led an adventurous life in the West Indian trade. Accumulating a fortune, he suddenly forsook navigation in favor of the seclusion of a Virginia plantation, taking, for reasons unknown, the name Jones. After the Dec-



In 1779 John Paul Jones received the Order of Military Merit from France. For seventy-five years thereafter no other member of our Army or Navy wore a foreign decoration. This statue is in Washington



laration of Independence he sailed again—in the first ship that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

Of his many exploits and victories the greatest was the defeat and capture of the *Serapis*. As an example of seamanship combined with successful daring it has never been surpassed. Jones put out from Brest, in the French cast-off *Bon Homme Richard*, poorly gunned, barely seaworthy and with a short-handed crew. He took on the *Serapis*, of forty guns, one of the mightiest of His Britannic Majesty's line. Jones closed in. The ships were lashed together and the crews fought hand to hand. The *Bon Homme Richard* sank, but the Americans boarded the *Serapis*, which had hauled its colors in the nick of time, and in his prize Jones returned to Brest.

The report of this battle delighted old Louis XVI of France. It was something his admirals had been trying to do for years. He had Jones come to Paris, where the king invested him with the medal and fixed him up with a gold sword. The American Congress gave Jones formal permission to keep the French decoration and the sword and voted him a gold medal besides, which, however, is not shown on the Washington statue. The bestowal of this Congressional award was the second instance of its kind in our history. The first Congressional medal went to George Washington in 1776 after he had run the British out of Boston.

The States did not get to see much of Captain Jones and his medals after the war. He found plantation life dull and so in 1788 he joined the Russians against the Turks, winding up in Paris, where he died in 1792 amid the turmoil of the French Revolution. Before he left America, however, the foreign decoration question had engaged the framers of the United States Constitution, who expressed their views in this language:

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the

consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or Foreign State.

During the stretch of 139 years when a Volstead clause on medals was operative, kings, princes and the heads of foreign states who had not read our Constitution carefully were now and again handing decorations, pieces of silver plate and other knick-knacks to our soldiers and sailors—and all the while it was like proffering a box of colorado clars to a man whose doctor won't let him smoke. So it was finally decided that whenever a king, prince or foreign state should offer any of our fellows a medal or emolument he shouldn't let on that it wasn't done but should take it and say he was very much obliged. But he wouldn't take it, really. The next day he would wrap it up and send it to the State Department in Washington, where it would be kept as a sort of diplomatic contraband.

It was not until 1854 that an American soldier or sailor was allowed to enjoy the distinction accorded the late Captain Jones; and in this case the honor fell to Lieutenant Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. N. The lieutenant



Order of Avis, Portugal



War Cross, Czechoslovakia

was "authorized to accept a gold medal recently presented to him by His Majesty the King of Sweden." Maury was crippled and incapacitated for sea duty in the course of a voyage around the world in 1839. Thereafter he was assigned to the naval observatory and hydrographic office in Washington, and the results of his long scientific studies are useful to seafaring men today. He

joined the Confederate Navy in 1861, and after the collapse of Southern hopes entered the service of the ill-starred Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. He closed his eventful life as an instructor in physics at Virginia Military Institute.

The next foreign decoration a member of our armed forces was permitted to wear was conferred on another distinguished American naval officer, Assistant Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane. Navy records describe it as a "token of

thankfulness" presented in 1856 by Queen Victoria of England. Kane was an adventurous spirit. His periods of naval service, always in remote parts of the world, were interspersed with interims of private adventure such as Arctic exploration and the practice of medicine in the Philippine Islands and in China. Returning from the Mexican War of 1847-48 he sailed in 1850 with the United States naval rescue expedition sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, the British Arctic explorer and naval officer who had been missing since 1845.

Of the thirty-nine parties from all parts of the world that went to the relief of Franklin, that which Surgeon Kane accompanied was perhaps the most noteworthy. The expedition was gone five years and encountered terrible adventures and privations. Kane succeeded to its command and pulled the expedition through, being brought back to the United States in 1855 by rescuers sent by the Government. No trace of Franklin was found, but his death in 1847 was later confirmed by British searchers. Kane brought back much new geographical and scientific knowledge of the north. Congress gave him a medal,

(Cont. on page 15)



Six foreign medals and the first American decoration: 1, Military Merit, France; 2, Military Merit, Cuba; 3, Holy Ghost, France; 4, Paulding Medal, awarded to John Paul Jones and the three men—Paulding, Williams and Van Wart—who captured André; 5, Obilitch Medal, Montenegro; 6, badge and collar of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; 7, Military Merit, Poland

Is Immigrant Labor Really Cheap?

By Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin

Department of Biology,
Princeton University



UNTIL about fifty years ago the American attitude toward immigration—it can scarcely be said to have been a policy—was to welcome all comers. This attitude was the result of three important factors: The need for cheap and abundant labor, the ambition to become a great and powerful nation, and the ideal of free America as an asylum for the poor and oppressed of other lands.

The demand for cheap labor very early began to modify the character of immigration to this country. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620 Virginia had already in the previous year received and distributed her first cargo of twenty Negro slaves. The slave trade continued for nearly two hundred years, until it was prohibited in 1808. At that time there were about one and one-third million Negroes in the United States, and in the next hundred years they increased to about ten and one-half millions. For more than one hundred years cheap labor in the form of slavery was the most disturbing element in this country. It led to one of the worst of all civil wars; and it has bequeathed to us and to many generations to come a racial problem that can never be solved short of amalgamation or extermination.

After the abolition of slavery the demand for cheap labor became greater than ever. Chinese coolies were imported to build the transcontinental railroads and to develop the Pacific Coast States. They were admirable laborers, but the Negro problem was so fresh in mind that the country was not willing to bring in another alien race, and so Congress passed a law in 1882 excluding Chinese laborers. At that time there were only one hundred and five thousand Chinese in this country, and their number in the continental United States has never been great enough to constitute any serious racial problem.

Our laws excluding Oriental laborers have kept out millions of miserable, suffering Asiatics who might have flourished and multiplied

here; they might have met all demands for cheap and abundant labor and have rapidly developed—and have exhausted—our great natural resources, with the result of enormously increasing the wealth of certain individuals in this generation. But these millions of Orientals would have changed the whole character of our civilization and race; in the phrase of President Roosevelt, they would have Chinified America. Would this have been the highest service of America to humanity? Can we not do more for China, as well as for America, by maintaining here a high level of white civilization than by becoming an appendage of China?

A Sprinkling of Color

SIMILAR antagonism to the importation of laborers of all yellow, brown and black races has been for many years the avowed policy of this nation, and consequently their numbers here have never been very great. In the 1920 census the Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other colored races save Negroes numbered less than half a million.

The very reasons that led to the exclusion of colored races have inevitably led to restrictions on the free and unlimited immigration of whites. Coolie labor is not always yellow, brown, or black. The objections to the admission of these colored races are that they can underlive Americans, that they reduce wages and standards of living, that their social instincts and ideals of civilization differ widely from ours and that they do not readily become Americanized. These same objections apply to

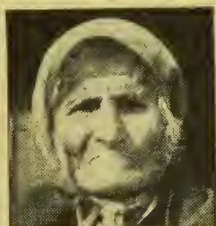
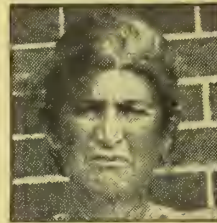
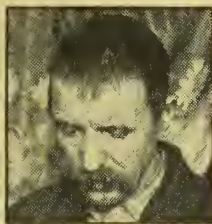
certain Europeans. In every country of Europe there are persons whose entrance into the United States would constitute as great a danger as would the opening of our doors to any of the

colored races, and the story of our immigration laws as respects Europeans has been necessarily and inevitably one of gradually increasing restrictions.

Before the American Revolution it had been the practice of England to send certain classes of convicts to the colonies, and from time to time since then various nations of Europe have unloaded criminals, defectives, and paupers on our shores. Our first exclusion law of 1875 prohibited the admission of prostitutes and certain types of criminals, and in 1882 idiots, lunatics and persons likely to become public charges were excluded. These laws, however, were not very rigidly enforced, as is shown by the great numbers of aliens, from that time to the present, in our institutions for the feeble-minded, insane, criminals, and paupers.

With increasing organization of labor there is always a demand for cheap and unorganized labor. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century hordes of the cheapest and poorest laborers to be found in Europe were imported, many of them under contract, to work in mines or factories, to break strikes and to reduce wages. The policy of a protective tariff, while primarily for the benefit of "infant industries," was also said to protect the American worker from competition with the "pauper labor" of Europe. Nevertheless until 1885 there was no legal hindrance to the unlimited importation of this same "pauper labor." In that year this farce became so ridiculous that Congress passed the law forbidding the importation of laborers under contract.

In spite of all these restrictions, however, the tide of immigration rose higher and higher until for several years before the World War more than a million immigrants a year were coming to our shores. Every two years an army equal in size to the one we sent to Europe in 1917-1918 came from



Europe to America. Frequently five thousand persons a day passed through Ellis Island, and of course it was impossible to make any thorough examination of such great numbers. In 1920 there were nearly fourteen million foreign-born persons in the United States, and about one-third of the total population of the country were either born abroad or the children of foreign-born parents.

In 1917 immigration restrictions were further increased. Among those specifically debarred are all feeble-minded persons, epileptics, those who have had one or more attacks of insanity, chronic alcoholics, professional beggars and vagrants, persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, all others who are mentally or physically so defective that they may be unable to earn a living, persons likely to become public charges, persons who have been deported and who again seek admission within one year, polygamists, anarchists, "white slavers," stowaways, children under sixteen years unaccompanied by parents, and aliens over sixteen years of age who cannot read some language or dialect. It has been estimated that more than one and one-half million aliens were admitted to the United States during the ten years from 1908 to 1918 who would have been excluded had the 1917 law been in force.

Owing to this law and to the difficulties of leaving Europe immigration fell off to about 430,000 in 1920. But with several million unemployed in this country at that time we had no need for any immigrants. Accordingly Congress passed the most effective immigration law which has thus far been placed upon the books, the measure limiting the number of aliens who could be admitted from any country in any year to three percent of the natives of that country who were enumerated in our census of 1910. The total number admissible under the present law is nearly 360,000 per year. Of this number a few more than 190,000 are allotted to western and northern Europe and about 170,000 to eastern and southern Europe.

In view of the fact that this country was settled largely by northwest Euro-

peans, that our government and institutions are the outgrowth of their inherited instincts and social ideals, and that the instincts and ideals of southeast Europeans differ from the former in many important respects, it is a serious question whether we are not admitting under the present law too large a proportion of people of alien blood and ideals. How different these ideals are can be seen by comparing the relative numbers of convicts from different countries of Europe in our penal institutions; it can be seen in daily reports of kidnapping, blackmailing, violence and murder by persons whose names generally show that they came from southern and eastern Europe; it can be seen in the widespread substitution of private vengeance for public justice and in the failure to understand or appreciate our forms of popular government by those whose early lives were passed under very different social conditions from those which surround them here.

Transplanting Europe's Quarrels

AT present we are building up in this country a replica of the racial and national antagonisms of Europe. In practically every large city we have large foreign settlements. In general when immigrants come in great numbers they cling together and maintain their customs and languages. Almost seven millions of our foreign population can neither read nor write the English language. Their foreign language papers help to maintain their old racial and national antipathies. Already we are experiencing the hatred of one racial or national group for another. Do we want America to repeat the clash of nations and races that is now destroying the peace of Europe? If we do not, we must see to it that Europe is not transported en masse to our shores.

Once more as in the days of slavery and of coolie labor there is a loud and prolonged cry for more cheap labor and a very insistent demand that the bars be let down. If prosperity must always be built on alien labor, then it would be well to think less of prosperity and more of posterity. It will matter

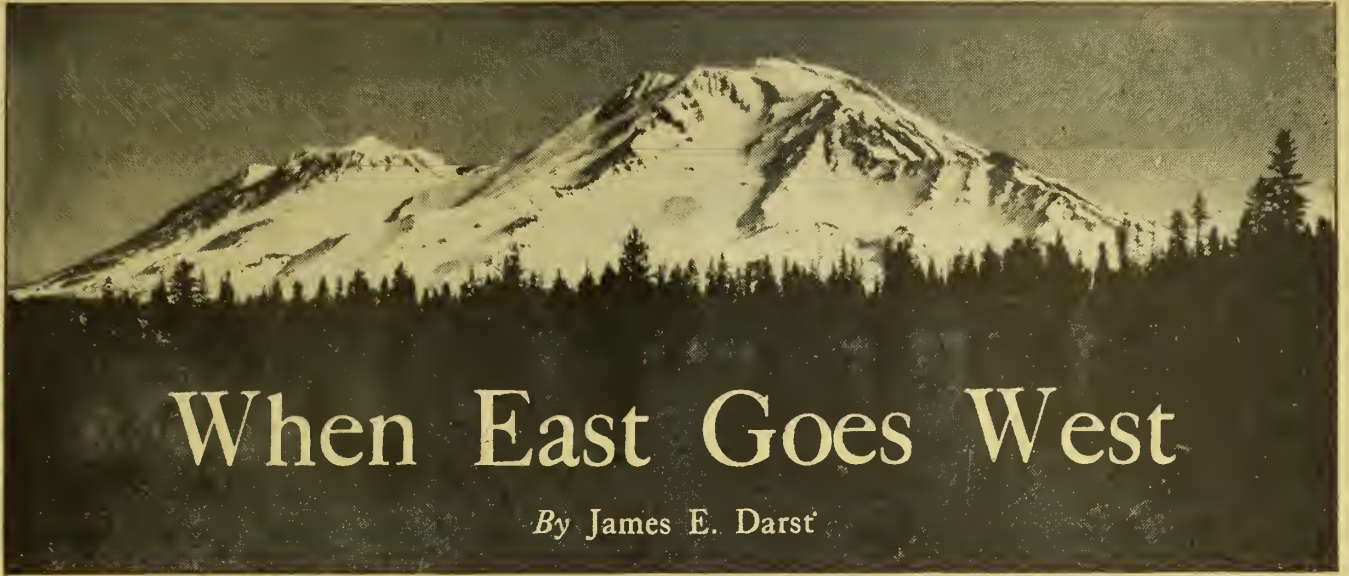
little to the United States of the twenty-first century whether or not our production was at full capacity in the year 1923, but it will matter very seriously what kind of people we have within our borders. The economic aspects of immigration are temporary and trivial compared with the biological aspects. By our immigration policy we are shaping the character of the future population of this country; we are determining whether that population will be better or worse than it is at present; we are deciding the fate of America as no enemy can ever decide it.

The character of a nation must depend on the character of its people, and the character of any people is largely determined by its inherited traits. If we debase the heredity of our people by admixture with inferior stock we commit the unpardonable sin for which there is no atonement. The immigrants of today will become part and parcel of the American people of the future. They will not be "assimilated" but they will be "amalgamated" with our people. We may partly "Americanize" them, but they will also alienize us.

The curse of cheap labor is not chiefly in underbidding native labor, nor even in lowered standards of living, but rather in lowered hereditary qualities. The menace of mankind is the menace of low mentality and low morality, and these are to a great extent inherited. The demand for cheap labor has introduced into this country much inferior blood which is certain to lower the intellectual, social and moral qualities in our population. Those who now clamor for cheap labor, regardless of these facts, would sell their country's and even their own children's future for a mess of pottage. Historians generally agree that it was the importation of slaves and inferior stock that sealed the fate of ancient Greece and Rome; there also those who would have cheap labor took no thought for the future. If the love of money is the root of all evil the importation of cheap labor has been the ruin of civilizations. Let us not curse our children to the latest generation by serious race problems, the menace of low mentality and the perils of civil strife in order that we may get rich quick.



Here at last! Each of these men will take a job that might otherwise go to an American citizen, and to all of them the employers who place profit above patriotism will extend a hearty welcome—for the newcomers are accustomed to long hours and will work for minimum wages



When East Goes West

By James E. Darst

Mount Shasta, California, white against a setting of evergreens, soaring 14,380 feet in air—a sight for convention-bound eyes next October

THIS time the Legion will go West. To San Francisco, to the Fifth National Convention, will lead many and interesting trails—particularly interesting to the man who heretofore has looked on Buffalo as the land of the setting sun.

The trip is well worth careful planning. From the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi there are, of course, many routes—steel highways traversing cultivated countrysides and linking prosperous cities. From the river to the Pacific there are some seventeen possible routes, across terrain that has not been carefully manicured and massaged. There are the Bad Lands of the Dakotas, the billowing wheat country of Kansas, the plains of Texas, the majestic Rockies, the Great Salt Lake, the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico. Granted that a Legionnaire has decided that, come what may, he will get to the City by the Golden Gate in October, he can spend many enthralling hours studying time-tables and maps and deciding how and which way to go.

Choosing from among the routes to be herewith enumerated, the traveler can assure himself of two wonderful trips. He can plan his route so that he goes out one way and comes back another without any extra cost, or at slight additional cost if the two routes are widely at variance. He can, if he wants, make part of the trip by water. Everyone who is going should talk it over with his

ticket agent, who can give directions.

This article intends to give an inkling of what choices are in store for the Legion man of, say, Dedham, Massachusetts, or Macon, Georgia. It will not urge one route over another, nor can it do justice to all the towns and points of interest along the way.

This is to give a foretaste; the railroad folders will supply the superlatives. But, presuming that the roads will grant the customary privileges, with reduced rates in effect, and that the average Legionnaire will want to see all he can as quickly and as economically as possible, here goes:

Let us take a man who lives in Maine. That's getting as far away from San Francisco as possible. Let's put him in Calais, away up in the northeast corner of Maine. This buddy, we will take it, has been saving the elusive jack ever since the happy flush of the New

Orleans convention died from his cheeks.

Calais is on the Maine Central railroad, which makes various connections, steam and rail, with the outside world. The man from Calais will have a choice of three gateways from the East to the Central West: Montreal, Boston and New York. At any of these three he will join a stream of other travelers, will hail men from New England and the North Atlantic States.

Suppose he elects to take Montreal as his starting point. Going to the Canadian metropolis his way will lie through accustomed territory. From Montreal his route west is the Canadian Pacific, and he has several choices thereon. He can go north through Ottawa, Mattawa and Sudbury, to Sault Ste. Marie, on the inlet between Lakes Superior and Huron; then across Wisconsin to Duluth, or to the Twin Cities and then across the continent. Or he

can cut southwest to Detroit and thence over to Chicago, with its varied choice of routes to the Coast. Or he can go from Detroit to St. Louis over the Wabash.

Or Mr. Maine can go to Boston, by boat from Portland if he desires, and on to New York by boat if the marine urge is still strong. From Boston the rail route lies through the Berkshires to Albany and thence west over the main line of the New York Central, through Buffalo (where he might want to stop off to see Niagara Falls), Cleveland and (Cont'd on p. 20)



The Wenatchee River racing through the Cascade Mountains of Washington to join the Columbia

EDITORIAL

A Significant Endorsement

WHEN distinguished officials of the Knights of Columbus, the Mystic Shrine, the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A., the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the American Red Cross made occasion of National Commander Owsley's recent visit to Washington to unite in a resolution of endorsement and support of the Legion they did a significant thing. They placed on record the attestation of several million organized, thoughtful citizens that the Legion remains faithful to the first four words of the preamble of its National Constitution: "For God and country."

In this effective manner did the representatives of these great bodies, meeting at the call of the Legion's National Chaplain, strike a blow at religious intolerance.

Frequently the fact has been stressed that the strength of the Legion lies in the dissimilarity of the concomitants of its membership—in the fact that it represents no one group, but all groups; no one political faith, but all political faiths; no one economic or social level, but all such levels; no one religious creed, but all creeds. Therein lies not only the Legion's strength but, in an important sense, its usefulness to the country.

The recent conference at Washington is a perfect example of this. Religious intolerance is a thing directly opposed to the ideals the men who founded this nation had in mind when they founded it. That is a truth no one can successfully contradict, yet the attempt is often made, and it is deemed necessary, from time to time, in a dignified way to answer these attempts. It is a striking commentary on the integrity and the all-inclusive Americanism of the Legion that a mere endorsement of the Preamble of the Legion's Constitution by groups so diversified as those whose representatives met at Washington constitutes an answer that no man can misunderstand.

The Legion that can do things like this is a Legion that is getting somewhere.

A Precedent Close at Hand

THE pre-war pay of a private soldier in the United States Army was fifteen dollars a month. During the war this figure was doubled. Ten percent was added for overseas service.

The wartime private received a "bonus" of \$180 a year—\$216 if he served overseas—over the traditional peacetime pay of the common soldier.

Adherence to the principle of adjusted compensation has characterized every war in which America has engaged. The Government reaffirmed its adherence to that principle in 1917. It took a step in the direction of adjusting the soldier's compensation as soon as war came—a short step, but a real step. The time has come to complete the accounting.

The Army as a Career

THE Adjutant General of the Army has announced that almost 60,000 enlisted men will be discharged at the expiration of their enlistment periods within the next six months, most of them men who were recruited during a drive in the autumn of 1920. Among them are many thousands who served during the World War.

This raises the question: What does the present-day Army offer to a young man seeking his life's work? It will surprise many people to know that one inducement it offers is the absolute assurance of an old age free from financial worries. The average enlisted man in the Regular Army who serves a series of enlistments until he is eligible to retire on pension is far better off than the average man who has worked for a civilian employer during the same

period. In effect he has been purchasing for himself an endowment life insurance policy which will insure him a steady and sizable income for the rest of his life. This insurance provision more than offsets the comparative smallness of the pay he draws during his Army service. In the case of men who entered service during the World War the future pension must hold especial attractions. They entered the service perhaps without thinking of the Army as the field of their life's work. Having acquired credit for two or more years' service, the advantage of re-enlisting with a view to serving until eligible to pension appealed to many of them. These men were almost uniformly young. A great many, in the natural course, will find themselves able to retire on pension at or before the age of fifty.

The retirement pay of a private is \$35.44 a month. Most men, however, in serving through to retirement will have reached a higher rank than private. At the highest grade, master sergeant or first sergeant, they would be entitled to retirement pay of \$133.87 a month. A sergeant would receive \$66.37, a corporal \$55.12. Assuming that the average retirement pay is \$73.20 a month, the retired soldier would find his after-service income \$878.40 a year. If he had spent his years in a calling outside the Army he would have had to accumulate savings of around \$20,000 to obtain an insured interest return of this amount. Few men are able to carry a \$20,000 insurance policy during even their most productive years.

The Army is no ground-floor, get-rich-quick institution, but it is a mighty sane and safe investment for thousands of men.

"When Two Strong Men Stand Face to Face"

THE King of England and Rudyard Kipling (who has been persona non grata with British sovereigns ever since his reference to "the Widow of Windsor") seem to be getting pretty thick. Indeed, a "well-informed" British journalist has forecast a complete reconciliation between Mr. Kipling and the Crown, making the statement as one uttering a pronouncement of enormous import. Yet over here one is apt to marvel just what wonderful benefits to civilization are to flow from the patching-up of that classic score. Will they make a Sir Rudyard out of him? Will he get on the eligible list for poet laureate? Ah, certain British admirers have their hopes. Nevertheless, as between ourselves, and not to be whispered outside the three miles limit, who would be the gainer by such a consummation—Mr. Kipling, or the institution of knighthood or the laureateship?

As the Tide of Battle Turned

FIVE years ago today the Seventh and Eighteenth German Army Groups, under von Hutier and von Boehn, were struggling viciously to hold what they might of the great bulge between the Aisne and the Marne which they had won in the great thrust south from the Chemin des Dames six weeks earlier. One hundred thousand American troops, the greatest number that had yet taken position on a fighting front in the World War, as units in Mangin's Tenth and Dégoutte's Sixth French Armies, were disputing the enemy's tenancy of the pleasant rolling country between the two rivers.

Just what was passing in the mind of the German high command at the time has not yet been disclosed. There is evidence that the first intention was to make a stand on the Marne, and that when Allied pressure made this impossible a plan was evolved for holding the line of the Ourcq. But the Franco-American spirit, heartened by the transfer of the initiative to Marshal Foch, was in no mood for compromise. The Germans went back to the Vesle.

It was on July 18th that the first blow of the counter-offensive was struck. The last fell on November 11th. The dates are equally important. Without the first there would have been no second. From July 18th to the end the war was a continuous battle—the movement of a finely co-ordinated, superbly directed, effectively manned engine of destruction that nothing could withstand.



HO FOR THE PILGRIM SONS!—Edward J. Eivers, Chef de Chemin de Fer, Forty and Eight, lands at Plymouth Rock. The rock is behind the bars. Mr. Eivers is outside, with his hands in his trousers pockets. Gathered about are officers of the Grand Voiture and of Massachusetts Voitures

Powerful Societies Pledge Cordial Support to the Legion's Fundamental Creed

AT a formal conference held in Washington on June 26th representatives of a group of the nation's principal religious and patriotic societies adopted a resolution pledging to The American Legion cordial support of the principles of the Preamble to its Constitution. National Commander Alvin Owsley, immediately after the conference, termed this action "one of the mightiest things in the history of the American people."

The resolution adopted at the conference was as follows:

Whereas, in the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion is this brief and succinct statement:

"To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Therefore be it resolved, That we heartily approve this statement and The American Legion as a great organization composed of men and women who served their country in the World War, earnestly hoping that they will continue to serve their country in time of peace with the same patriotic devotion that animated them in the days when they wore the uniform. We pledge them our cordial support, wishing them all success and every blessing as they pursue these ideals."

This resolution was presented to National Commander Owsley, on behalf of the conference, by Conrad V. Dykeman, of Brooklyn, New York, Imperial Potentate, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, chairman of the conference subcommittee which prepared it. Among others who subscribed to the resolutions were: E. O. Watson, Secretary General,

Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Churches of Christ in America; Daniel J. Callahan, Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Columbus; Robert E. Bondy of The American Red Cross; L. W. De Gast, Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; John J. Allan, and W. W. Banterse of the Salvation Army; Charles A. McMalroy, representing the Rev. John J. Burke, General Secretary, National Catholic Welfare Council; John S. Tichenor, Associate General Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.; Paul J. McGahan, National Historian, La So-

ciete des Hommes 40 and Chevaux 8; and the following chaplains of District of Columbia Posts of The American Legion; R. C. Carter of E. D. White Post, Miss Alice M. Prentiss of Jane Delano Post, A. L. Smith of H. D. Spengler Post, Dr. Charles E. Ralph of Stuart Walcott Post, Nathan Williams of George Washington Post and the Rev. Fr. Francis J. Hurney of Vincent Costello Post.

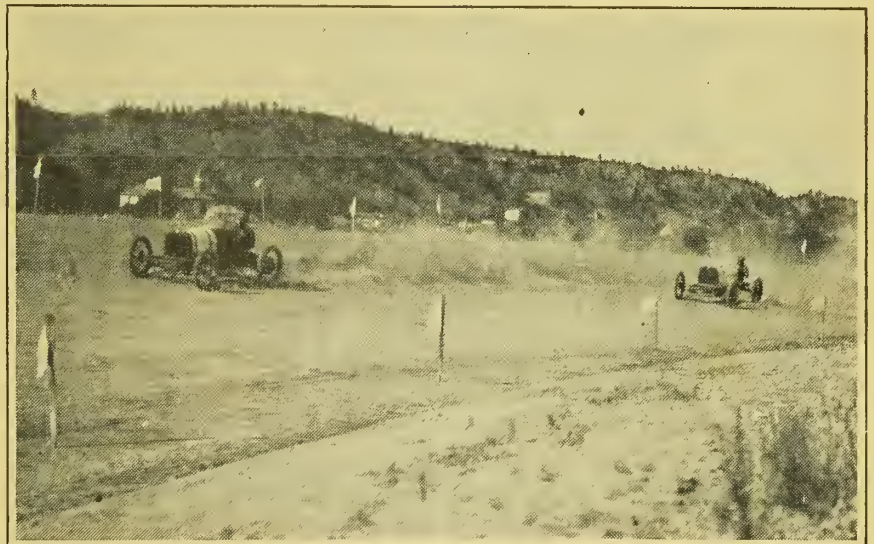
The Rev. Fr. William P. O'Connor of Cincinnati, National Chaplain of The American Legion, at a dinner given National Commander Owsley by the District of Columbia department of the Legion, told how the conference had been arranged and presented Mr. Dykeman, who conveyed to Mr. Owsley the action of the conference.

President Meets Competition on His Alaska Tour

PRESIDENT HARDING and "The Man Without a Country" reached Alaska about the same time. While the President was making his opening speeches after his arrival in the far north territory, the Legion's patriotic film was being shown under the auspices of posts in Ketchikan, Juneau, Fairbanks and other cities. The American Legion Film Service has also sent a copy of "The Man Without a Country" to Hawaii, where the Hawaiian department will show it throughout the islands. Other outposts of the Legion have shown that they appreciate the value of Legion motion pictures. The film "Flashes of Action" is being shown in Porto Rican cities and in Mexico.

Motion pictures will be used by Pennsylvania Legion posts in the campaign for state adjusted compensation, which is to be voted on next November. Arrangements are now under way for the exhibition of "Flashes of Action" in every community in the State. Exhibition of the film in action, will be followed by a trailer the text of which will be: "Voters of Pennsylvania: You have seen what the boys did in 1917-18. What are you going to do November 7th?"

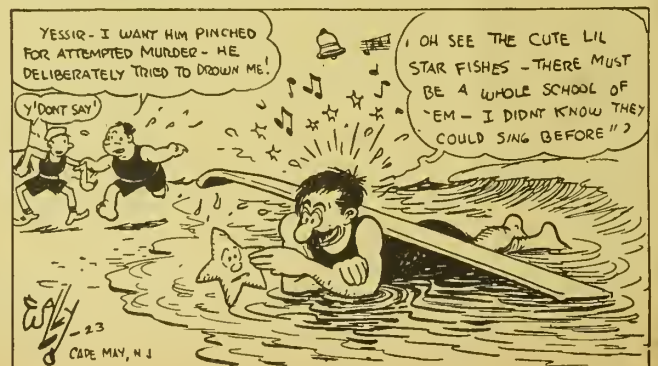
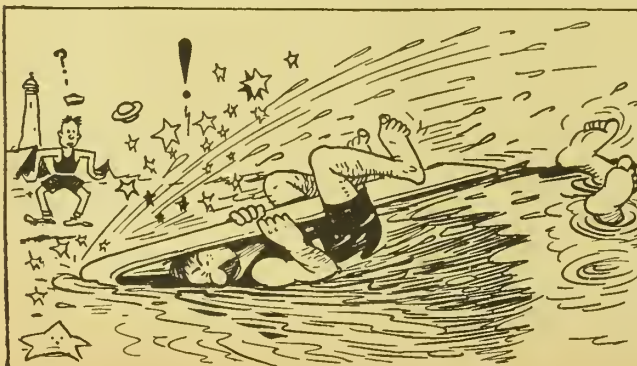
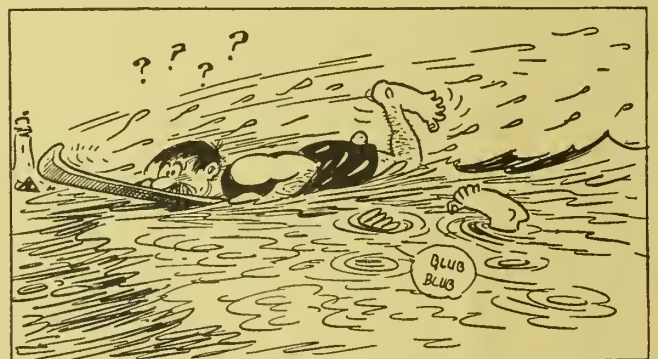
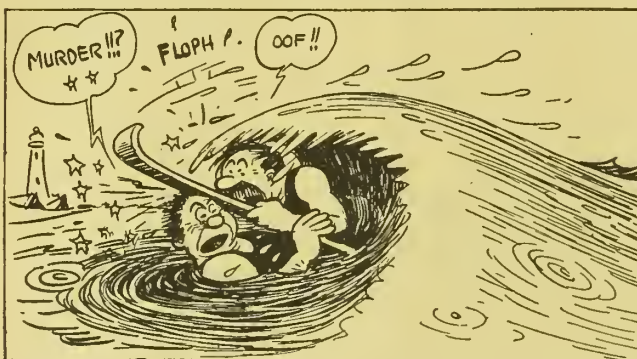
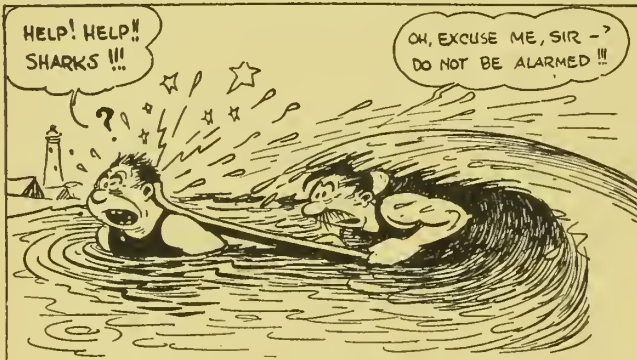
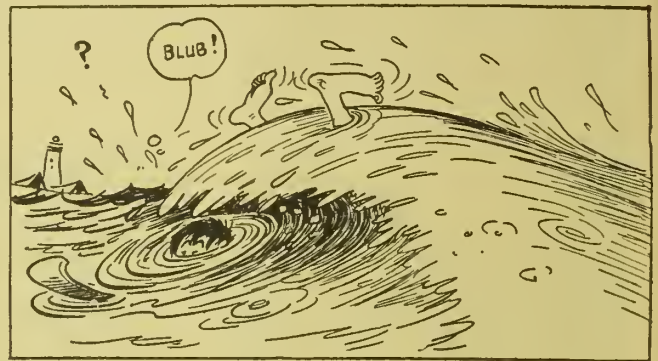
Pennsylvania will be the third State to use the official war films in a campaign for adjusted compensation. The films were used successfully in Illinois and Kansas.



HITTING A MILE A MINUTE.—Building a sixty-foot half-mile dirt track, banked to a perfect oval, erecting stands that have held ten thousand spectators, and offering yearly prizes of \$2,500 or more are only incidentals to the Black Hills Auto Races which Meade Post of Sturgis, South Dakota, conducts. Everybody turned out to help build the track three years ago, and its subsequent career has justified its existence

A Surf-Boarding Party

By Wallgren



Tip to Toe for \$3.40—Why Wear Derbies With Tin Hats a Dime?

THE Army has about sold out the billions of dollars' worth of surplus property left on its hands by the ending of the war, but there are a few things left on which the War Department is willing to shade the price to Legion posts.

For a limited time artillery caissons and limbers will be available. Several posts have bought these for use at military funerals. The equipment is that of 75mm. 3 inch, 3.8 inch and 4.2 inch guns. It cost Uncle Sam about \$1,600 a set, but the price the Department makes to Legion posts is \$15 a limber or caisson or \$30 for both. This is the value of the metal as scrap plus the cost of packing and loading, which the Government will do. The consignee must pay the freight, which will vary according to locality. A limber and a caisson weighs about a ton. The material is stored at Fort Bliss and Camp Stanley, Tex., and Fort Bragg, N. C. Orders may be sent direct to the Ordnance officers at any of these depots.

The vet who has lost, worn out, outgrown or fed to the moths his old uniform may obtain another outfit, complete from helmet to hobs, for the small sum of about \$3.40. This equipment is not new. It is classed as "reclaimed" and in "fair" condition. The prices are anything but steep, as witness: Uniform, \$1.50; puttees, 30 cents; shoes, \$1.50 to \$2; tin hat, one dime. Hundreds of such outfits have been sold to posts and there are only a few more left—and first come, first served.

Several posts have bought rolling kitchens and a set of mess-kits. What for, one naturally desires to know? Display or utility? Not a bad adjunct, these, to a summer camp or picnic. And, speaking of summer camps, the Army still has a large assortment of blankets and cots for sale. None of this material can be sold direct to individuals. Applications must be made through posts. Interested adjutants may write to the Surplus Property Division, Q. M. C., Washington. Their letters will fall into the hands of a Regular Army colonel who is a charter member of the Legion and who is responsible for the preferential treatment the Legion gets in this regard. His name is A. B. Warfield and he hails from Dayton, Ohio.

Sit Tight, Kansas Board Urges, and Checks Will Get There

THE Kansas Compensation Board expected to mail from 15,000 to 18,000 checks to service men on July 1st, comprising the first lot of claims which had been approved for payment. The Board has announced that the serial number on the form card of acknowledgment mailed to each man after his application is received is no index to the time when payment may be expected, as there will be wide variations in the time required to examine and check up applications. In many cases the necessity of obtaining further verification from the War Department records in Washington will occasion some delay.

Frank Samuel, department adjutant of the Legion, has issued a circular advising all men who have submitted their applications to sit tight and not to grow concerned when someone who has submitted an application later than themselves gets his check earlier.

A further reason for possible delays is seen in the fact that the county examining boards which check over all applications

before they are sent to the State Compensation Board in Topeka may not always forward the applications in the order in which they receive them. These county boards serve without pay and often are unable to complete the examination of all applications submitted at a single session. Thus slight delays may occur in the forwarding of the claims left over.

LEGION LIBRARY

Book Service

THERE wasn't enough of a copy of the Stars and Stripes left after it made the rounds of a platoon overseas to save as a souvenir. Even if there had been, who wanted to add even the weight of a newspaper to a full pack? This valuable souvenir and record of overseas days is, however, still available in a reprint of each of the 71 issues printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the official A. E. F. newspaper was discontinued. They have been bound in one volume with an art-leather binding. It contains 568 full-size pages, 18 x 24 inches. Copies may be ordered through the Book Service. The price is \$10.80.

The following general World War books are also obtainable through this department (see preceding issue of the Weekly for a list of available outfit histories and pictorial histories):

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By Marquis James. An interesting, accurate history of the Legion from the initial meeting in Paris in 1919 through the 1922 National Convention. Introductory foreword by National Commander Owsley. 320 pages. 32 illustrations. Price: \$2.50.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Reproductions in color of forty paintings by J. F. Boucher, official painter to the French Armies. Pictures are mounted on stiff gray paper, and are suitable for framing as club-room decorations. Pictures of Foch, Pershing, other Allied leaders and American troop activities overseas. 11 x 14 inches. Price: \$3.25.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The story of the United States Navy in the World War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. An unembellished, accurate account of the accomplishments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions at Cantigny and Château-Thierry and in the Marne-to-the-Vesle fighting. Maps. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

OUR 110 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops from Cantigny to the Armistice. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Minnesota V. B. Hospital to Cost \$300,000 Under Estimate

BUILDING operations have been started on the new Veterans Bureau hospital for neuro-psychiatric patients at St. Cloud, Minn. The institution will contain 272 beds and will cost \$755,730, which is \$300,000 less than the original estimate and by far the cheapest figure at which the Government has been able, since the war, to build a hospital of this size and type. It is the first hospital contract let by the Veterans Bureau since Frank T. Hines became di-

rector in March. At that time the situation was so badly confused that the whole project was in doubt. Director Hines says St. Cloud will be ready to receive patients in a year.

The director is now trying to straighten out matters in Pennsylvania, where there is no government hospital for mental cases. This is due to politics, commercial rivalries and lack of management on the part of governmental agencies. The Government owns a site at Aspinwall. Some say it is undesirable. The Veterans Bureau has had its scouts out and other locations have been inspected. General Hines is going to Pennsylvania soon and before the end of the month expects to be receiving bids for a hospital there.

Illinois Legislature Provides Many Benefits for Veterans

WHEN the Illinois Legislature adjourned this spring the Illinois Department of The American Legion contemplated a record of appropriations which will confer inestimable benefits on the service men of that State and their dependents. In the spring session of 1921 the Legislature had granted \$300,000 for cottages which would permit the separation of mentally afflicted service men from civilian patients being treated for mental disorders in state institutions. These cottages have been completed.

To continue the policy of special care for the service men the last Legislature appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of land and \$200,000 for the construction of a hospital at Elgin. This institution will be a rehabilitation home for mental and nervous cases not cared for under the appropriations of the preceding law. At the next session of the Legislature the Illinois Department plans to ask an additional appropriation of \$500,000 to provide another rehabilitation home which will be entirely separate from any other institution. It is hoped that a large tract of farm land and woodland may be acquired on a lake or stream. Here, working and playing, afflicted men may eventually find their way back to health, it is hoped, and all the resources of science will be drawn upon to bring about that result.

The 1921 session of the Legislature has set aside more than \$165,000 to improve the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Normal, including the construction of a new heating and plumbing system. The session just closed granted \$50,000 for a new hospital at the home, making it possible to use the old hospital as an isolation hospital. It also gave \$40,000 for two more cottages for boys and \$69,000 for other improvements, including an indoor swimming pool.

The enlightened policy of the State in providing for the separation of mentally afflicted service men from the civilian insane has produced happy results. More than 560 service men are now housed in the separate cottages built under the Legislature's appropriations and a large percentage of these have shown great improvement. Many of them have been paroled and discharged as cured. Under the old system of indiscriminate care, in which the young and mildly afflicted men were kept in close contact with civilian patients of much greater average age and afflictions of long standing, it was observed that the service man rarely showed improvement. In fact, his environment usually aggravated his disability.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the Illinois Adjusted Compensation

Law is giving to the service men of that State \$55,000,000. The intelligent determination of the needs of service men by the Legislature has been made possible by a legislative committee composed of Legionnaires in the two branches of the Legislature. William R. McCauley, twice commander of the Department of Illinois, is chairman of this committee.

2,177 New Yorkers in Hospital; Only 14 from Nevada

WE had our Rainbow Division in the war, so called because its component units hailed from twenty odd States. We have our Rainbow Division now—and it is a full-strength division of 25,000 men who are still in hospital on account of wounds and infirmities due to their service. They hail from all of the States, and some of them may be found in every State in the fifty government hospitals and the 1,353 private institutions where ex-servicemen are cared for under contract.

To this division New York has contributed a regiment—2,177 men. Illinois is second with 1,942, Pennsylvania third with 1,357, Ohio fourth with 1,140. The state quotas follow pretty much the order of population. Nevada is last with only fourteen men in hospital, and next is Delaware with forty-six.

It is the aim of the Veterans Bureau to hospitalize men as near to their homes as possible—an aim which for several reasons can be realized only in a relative measure. In the first place the Government was tardy and delinquent in providing proper hospital accommodations anywhere, and even now the States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with more than one-fifth of all of the disabled veterans in the country, have about the most inadequate hospital facilities for veterans of any three States in the country. Another reason for taking men considerable distances from home is to obtain special treatment when necessary, and this is always necessary in the case of neuro-psychiatric ailments.

The fact that a man is not hospitalized in his home State, however, does not necessarily mean that he has been taken a long way off. A man from New York City is closer home in a New Jersey hospital than he would be in a hospital in the northern end of New York. Fifteen hundred of New York's 2,117 are in hospitals in New York State, however. Three hundred and eighty are in Connecticut, twenty-seven in New Jersey, and the remainder in twenty-five other States. Twenty-nine New Yorkers are in Arizona, twenty-two in California and four in the State of Washington. Most of the men in the far West are tuberculous patients who prefer the Western climate. Others are New Yorkers who happened to be in the West or away from home when their disabilities recurred and were hospitalized wherever they happened to be.

This distribution is fairly representative of the other large States. In nearly any hospital one will find men from everywhere, and this is particularly true of the tuberculosis sanitariums in the West. Nevada and Idaho, for instance, are the only States not represented among the 279 patients at the Veterans Bureau hospital at Fort Lyons, Colo. There are vacant beds, however, in every tuberculosis hospital in Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, while three years ago The American Legion had to convert an amusement park at Tucson, Ariz., into a temporary hospital for four hundred veterans who had come out and were without treatment and some without shelter. The western trek seems to have

ended. As a matter of fact it never should have been begun. The climatic factor in the treatment of tuberculosis has been greatly exaggerated.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

THE United Spanish War Veterans will hold their Twenty-fifth National Encampment in the historic city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 16th to 20th. Chattanooga is surrounded by great battlefields of the war between the States and is also a scenic center. The nearby battlefield of Chickamauga Park, the site of one of the greatest struggles of '61-'65, was used as mobilization headquarters for the men of '98 and will be converted into a reunion and feasting ground during the convention. Railroads have granted a one-way fare for the round trip to the convention city from all points in the country. Full particulars may be obtained from local camps of the U.S.W.V. or from Department Commander Ellsworth Wilson, Chattanooga.

Other reunions of which notice has been received follow:

FOURTH ENGINEERS—Reunion banquet, Oakland, Cal., July 28. Address W. R. Engelbrecht, 336 Twelfth st., Oakland.

329TH INFANTRY BAND—Fourth annual reunion, Cedar Point, O., July 29. Address L. L. Thompson, Jr., Cardington, O.

303RD FIELD ARTILLERY—Biennial reunion, The Wiers, N. H., Sept. 1-3. Battle streamers will be presented to regiment. Address Rolland C. Towle, Laconia, N. H.

Co. A, 122D M. G. BN.—First annual reunion, Danville, Ill., Sept 17-18, during Legion department convention. Address L. A. Tuggle, 1107 Grant st., Danville.

Co. B, 35TH M. G. BN.—Former members interested in a reunion are requested to write Cyrus F. Prouty, 413 Burt st., Syracuse, N. Y.

NAVAL BASE 29, CARDIFF, WALES—All men formerly stationed at Cardiff who are interested in a reunion are requested to write P. H. Tuttle, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1150 Broadway, New York City.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

Taxicabs for Doughboy Packs Among Softships of Next War

THE next war should be harder on the profiteers but easier on the infantry. The President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy (himself a good Legionnaire) have lined up behind the Legion's demand that the draft in time of war be extended to labor and capital and that legislation to this effect be enacted when Congress meets again. At the same time the Infantry Board and the Army's Department of Experiment is hard at it trying to make life more care free for the doughboy.

They are dopping out a truck to follow the infantryman wherever he goes, except into actual battle, and carry his pack for him. Yes, the experts have found that "a thing of vital importance to the infantry is the subject of transportation." Further exhaustive researches have incontrovertibly shown "that the arms and equipment carried by the infantry soldier have reached excessive weight." (We know a lot of doughboys who might not be "experts" in the technical sense of the term but they could have told the Army that six years ago.) Anyway, this new escort wagon they are working on has a detachable caterpillar tread, and will move 'cross country as well

as on a highway. The same sort of equipment is being considered for rolling kitchens.

The Springfield rifle was the best small-arm in the world war, but they are trying to make a better one now. Experiments are being conducted with a light automatic weighing nine pounds. This is one pound heavier than the Springfield but seven pounds lighter than the Browning automatic, which some of our troops got to use in the last stages of the war. Several improvements in ammunition also are being worked on. A boat-tail bullet has been devised which has a range 1,400 yards greater than the World War bullet and a flatter trajectory, which increases the danger space by about thirty percent. Tracer bullets have been improved and a .30 calibre armor piercing bullet developed that will cut through a quarter of an inch of battleship steel at 500 yards, which far and away beats anything used in the war.

The doughboys' wardrobe is not being neglected either. A new raincoat has been recommended. It differs from the old raincoat in that it sheds water. "An improvement of the mess kit" is also down for weighty official consideration—whether it will hold both firsts and seconds at one helping is not stated. While doing this, if the experts will only figure out a use for the condiment can and an improvement of the ration, war, for the doughboy, will have fewer terrors indeed.

Iowa Sets Speed Record Under Compensation Law

THE Iowa state adjusted compensation department has been making a record for speed in acting on applications and sending checks to the thousands of Iowa service men entitled to payments under the law enacted by vote of the people at last November's election. By the middle of June 98,000 applications had been received and 54,000 payments made. Payments were continuing at the rate of 800 a day. Claims are being paid in the order received. Many claims are being held up awaiting receipt of War Department cards confirming details of service, and a number of other claims have been held up because the applications did not establish definitely the proof of residence in Iowa at the time of entering service. Each claimant whose application is held up is being notified of the reasons and is told what he must do to establish his claim. No claims have as yet been finally rejected.

Utah Legion Posts May Use State Armories

THE right to free use of state armories was granted to posts of The American Legion in Utah by a law passed at the recent session of the State Legislature, which also enacted a law providing for the free recording of the discharges of World War service men. Veteran organizations of all wars, under the armory law, are given free use of the buildings providing they do not interfere with the military forces assigned to them. The other law specifies that county recorders shall not only record all discharge certificates but also orders, citations and decorations of honor, on request by the person holding them. County recorders are also directed to supply free certified copies of any paper recorded to the service men to whom they relate or to his immediate relatives or lineal descendants. Certified copies are given the same validity as original papers in all courts or tribunals of the State.

Graves Fund Total

To June 29th- - - -	\$118,504.96
Week ending July 7th	- 8,383.75
Total to July 7th	- \$126,888.71

Jr., \$2; Sam Heggins, \$1; Byington Ford, \$2; John T. Shea,
 Jr., \$1; Tom Crews, \$1; John Linton, \$1; W. A. Parker, \$2;
 Jean Julliard, \$2; Frank O. Mossle, \$2.50; Henry Pilkington,
 \$1; Mary P. Chapman, \$1; Rev. G. M. Cutting, \$2; Corinne
 Jordin, \$1; Robert B. Frankel, \$1; Miscellaneous, \$1; SANTA
 CRUZ: Post 64, \$10; HEALSBURG: *Solomey Post*, \$5; SAN FRAN-
 CISCO: Martin A. Meyer, \$17.50; ALAMEDA: *Alameda Post*, \$20;
 WESTWOOD: *McKee Post*, \$46.60.
 CALIFORNIA: *Boulder Auxiliary to Boulder Post*, \$5.
 CONNECTICUT: MILFORD: H. J. Bristol, \$1; NEW HAVEN:
 E. J. Rudolph, \$1; SHELTON: Anthony Tarantino, \$1; HARTFORD:
Rou Leake Post, \$3.
 DELAWARE: WILMINGTON: *Auxiliary Department of Dela-
 ware*, \$25.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: WASHINGTON: J. T. Exnicins,

FLORIDA. FLUKE: *Hartford Johns Post*, \$2; DAYTONA: *Fernand Pearson*, \$1; FORT OGDEN: George P. Hayden, \$1; MIAMI: *Harvey Seeds Post*, \$50; J. B. Williams, \$1; DADE CITY: *Gordon Crothers Post*, \$5.50; JACKSONVILLE: 40 and 8, \$25; MORGAN V. Gress, \$10; A. S. Hough, \$5; HERMAN Ulmer, \$2.50; HARRY J. Wood, \$1; N. E. Fariss, \$5; G. H. Anderson, \$1; C. H. Andrews, \$3; A. A. Martin, \$1; W. P. J. Saunders, \$1; DON McE-
NEELY, \$5; ALFRED RAYNE, \$5.
DILLMORE. \$1; JOHN W. Fillmore, \$1; Mrs. Harriet Bowen, \$1; C. M. Fillmore, \$1; Neil Corley, \$1; Mrs. F. M. Foote, \$3; E. C. Buccì, \$5; D. A. McElroy, \$1; T. J. Mott, \$25; Alex. Ray \$5; Thomas Wilbur Trout, \$5; D. M. Barnett, \$1; A. W. Ingel
\$1; Peter Baldwin, \$5; Jacksonville Real Estate Board, \$13.15;
J. L. Luce, \$1; American Helioic Educational Progressive Associa-
tion, \$1; HARVEY RAYNE, \$5.
MELLON C. Greeley, \$1; A. Rice King, \$5; Edward S. Hemphill, \$7; C. C. Bettes, \$5; ROCKLEDGE: H. M. Cogswell, \$1; COURTNEY: Mrs. R. B. La Roche, \$1; COCOA: Lila Sanders, \$1.

GEORGIA. OUTMAN: *Auxiliary to Atlanta Osleby Post*, \$5; SAVANNAH: Arthur Wilson, Jr.; ATLANTA: James D. Malby, \$2; ARLINGTON: *Crown Post*, \$5; F. F. Pope, \$5; AUGEDVILLE: Morris Little Post, \$20; MARIETTA: *Horace Orr Post*, \$30.30; COLUMBUS: Infantry School, Ft. Benning, \$117.20; TIFTON: *Tifton County Post*, \$35; THOMASVILLE: T. L. Spence, Jr., *Post*, \$22.80.

IDAHOO. BOISE: Visitors, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, \$10; *Idahoan Legion Auxiliary*, \$5; FILES: *American Legion Auxiliary*, \$5.

ILLINOIS. HIGHLAND: *Auxiliary to Lee Hen Post*, \$10; CARMI: Abraham Little, \$5; LA SALE: Franklyn Hazen, \$10; JOSEPH Bryzgot, \$1; Frank Bryzgot, \$1; ROSELIE: *Lawson Rabbit Post*, \$5; VIRGINIA: *Walter Reid Post*, \$8.25; Mrs. A. Cunningham, \$2; LAT ROCK: David B. Revitt Post, \$15; CHICAGO: *Auxiliary to Frederick Post*, \$5; *Post*, \$1; John F. Popper, \$5; *Flowerdale Post*, \$3; J. Nid, \$1; DIAKO: Ben O. Tschudy, \$1.

INDIANA. EVANSVILLE: *Funkhouser Post*, \$100; WAVELAND: Raymond Todd Post, \$7.40; CROWN POINT: Fred Schmidt Post, \$3; KOKOMO: Doris C. Alcorn, \$1; Laura B. Stokes, \$1; Mrs. C. E. Rickert, \$1; De Motest, \$8.00; M. L. M. Needles Circle, \$10; INDIANA HARBOR: *Post*, \$66, \$22.25; OMU: *Odon Post*, \$6.50; INDIANAPOLIS: Paul Coble Post, \$15.

IOWA. OTTUMWA: *Auxiliary to O. B. Nelson Post*, \$10; W. H. Ferguson, \$2; F. F. Bridgeman, \$2; James King, \$1; MT. VERNON: *Hahn Howard Post*, \$45.60; Payson Peterson, \$1; William F. Travis, \$1; Walter Current, \$1; Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Hahn, \$1; *Post*, \$1.

KANSAS. EUREKA. Mr. and Frank H. Harvey, \$2.50; MACKSVILLE: Thomas E. Wilder Post, \$1; BUCKLIN: Julius F. Trochmel Post, *Auxiliary*, and citizens of Bucklin, \$50; VALEAO: Bryan Bowman, \$1; Ralph A. Jack, \$1; L. P. Pritchett, \$1; Oscar Cornell and R. L. Scott, \$1; ABILENA: *Auxiliary to James R. Cutler Post*, \$1.

KENTUCKY. LEXINGTON: *Lexington Post*, \$25; Dr. J. D. Maguire, \$1; LUDLOW: Edgar Ritchie Post, \$5; GREENEVILLE: Maureville Post, \$63.03; ARLINGTON: Lonnie Yancy Post, \$16; MADISONVILLE: Verna Dillingham, \$4.

LOUISIANA. BATON ROUGE: James A. Smith, \$2; SHREVEPORT: G. C. Gambill, \$1.

MAINE. FRYEBROCK: *Cobscook Post*, \$3; *Auxiliary to Cobscook Post*, \$5; HALLOWELL: Frank E. Goodrich Post, \$21.10; HOULTON: *Auxiliary to Post* 47, \$12; Chester L. Briggs Post, \$13.80; CORINNA: *Auxiliary to Corinna Post*, \$5.60; PORTLAND: William E. Roach, \$1; BANGOR: *Auxiliary to Post* 12, \$5.40; DOVER: *Auxiliary to Post* 19, \$16.00; WESTBROOK: *Auxiliary to Post* 62, \$20.00; DEER ISLAND: *Auxiliary to Post* 12, \$5.40; BUCKINGHAM: *Post* 2, \$8; MILQ: *Auxiliary to Post* 41, \$5; NORTHEAST ILLABOARD: *Auxiliary to Post* 103, \$8; GARONIER: *Auxiliary to Post* 4, \$10; LISBON FALLS: *Auxiliary to Post* 66, \$10; SANFORD: *Auxiliary to Post* 19, \$10; YORK: *Auxiliary to Post* 55, \$5; SOUTH PARIS: *Auxiliary to Post* 72, \$5; STRONG: *Auxiliary to Post* 78, \$5.40; DEER ISLAND: *Auxiliary to Post* 12, \$5; BUCKINGHAM: *Post* 2, \$8; *Post* 20, \$4.30; FAIRFIELD: *Auxiliary to Post* 14, \$10; GUINFOR: *Auxiliary to Post* 119, \$5; GORHAM: *Auxiliary to Post* 60, \$6.20; BRYANT POND: *Auxiliary to Post* 68, \$5.25; CALAIS: *Aux-*

KINGFIELD: Auxiliary to Post 61, \$5; OLD ORCHARD: Auxiliary to Post 57, \$3; VINAL HAVEN: Auxiliary to Post 18, \$5.40; LINDSEY: Auxiliary to Post 7, \$3.05; KENNESAW: Auxiliary to Post 74, \$3.05; NORWAY: Auxiliary to Post 82, \$15; FARMINGTON: Auxiliary to Post 28, \$10.

MARYLAND. FREDERICK: Auxiliary to Scott Key Post, \$15; BALTIMORE: U. S. Marine Post, \$27.70; Commerce Trust Co., \$6.70; Fidelity Trust Co., \$10.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON: William E. Conant, \$5; WARE: Earle F. Howe Post, \$5; LOWELL: Lowell Paper Tube Corp., \$10; HOLYOKE: Auxiliary to Holyoke Post, \$10; TAUNTON: E. C. Taylor, \$2; MILLIS: C. W. Miller, \$2; MEFORD: Chester A. Macomber, in memory of Frank M. Burdette, \$2; AGAWAM: North Agawam School Children, \$3.50; Agawam Center School Children, \$3.37; Feeding Hills School Children, \$6.44; Westfield School Children, \$2.10; High School Children, \$2.10; John R. Lloyd, \$1; Preston Worden, \$1; Giles Holliday, \$1; Charles Wyman, \$2; Emil Stein, \$1; Mrs. Souper, \$2; Frank

Dewitt, C.; James Kirby, \$1; Community Church, \$2.13;
Dunell Crimp, Sons of Veterans, \$3; Azaanah Post, \$5; EAST-
HAMPTON: Mrs. Agnes Lazzerini, \$2; NEW BEDFORD: Herman
E. Johnson, \$1; WORCESTER: Ernest G. Monigle, \$2; WEST
ROXBURY: E. Moore Fisher, \$5.
MICHIGAN: L'ANSSE: Auxiliary to Post 144, \$15; HANCOCK:
Auxiliary to Post 166, \$5; Kalamazoo: Harry K. Kunze Post,
\$10; DURAND: Orlaymond Post, \$11.60; HESPERIA: East
Sweet Post, \$5; MIDLAND: Berry Hill Post, \$38.65.
MINNESOTA: LANCASTER: Auxiliary to Olaf A. Bequist
Post, \$5; COKATO: Kokato Post, \$10; MRS. Donahoe Hall, \$5;
LINDSTROM: Lindstrom Post, \$35.80; RUSH CITY: Rush City
Post, \$29; MINNEAPOLIS: North Side Post, \$10; Mrs. Curtis
\$1; ROTHSAY: Rotsey Post, \$11; MARYHATTA: Mrs. Wm. J.
Fred D. McCarthy, \$5; Andrew and Luella Irwin, \$10; Mr. J.
G. Johnson, \$10; NEW PRAGUE: C. J. Yackley, \$1; Anton Budin
\$1; REDWOOD PARKS: Parker D. Sanders, \$1; JORDAN: People's
Weekly, \$2; C. H. Casey, \$1; RED WING: A. E. Hanson, \$1;
E. Hellerstedt, \$2.
MISSOURI: HANNIBAL: American Legion Post, \$10; CLIF-
TON: Fred T. Kipley, \$5; WALKER: American Legion Philop-
Post, \$7.05; BROOKFIELD: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. McNish, \$5; KING-
STON: J. E. Wood, \$7.75.
MONTANA: BILLINGS: Yellowstone Post, \$5; SCORBY: Veter-
ans and Citizens of Scoby, \$22.50; MUSSELSHELL: William Dixon
Post, \$5; HELENA: Charles F. Ostergren, \$2; LIVINGSTON: Park
Post, \$15; CALBOURN: Stillwater Post, \$10; BRINGER: Clark's
Club Post, \$5; BUTTE: Mrs. M. Alana Brinley, \$3; Mrs. and
Monahan Post, \$5; SHERIDAN: Sheridan Post, \$7; WHITEFISH:
Roosevelt Post, \$5; ASHLAND: Ashland Post, \$5; LIVINGSTON: Auxil-
iary Department of Montana, \$89.55. ♀
NEBRASKA: NORFOLK: Norfolk Post, \$25; ELGIN CREEK:
Roy D. Knovel, \$5.
NEW HAMPSHIRE: GRAYSTONE PARK: Robert A. Lowery,
\$5.
NEW JERSEY: COLLINGSWOOD: Tatem Shields Post, \$27;
MONTCLAIR: Montclair Post, \$50; citizens of Montclair, \$270;
MORRISTOWN: D. H. McAlpin, \$25; David F. Barkman, \$5;
Miss Gertrude E. Lennox, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gore, \$5;
Miss Elsie Campbell, \$1; James S. Heath, \$1; Joseph Kronenberg,
\$50; Mayes, \$1; Mrs. Wm. Alana Brinley, \$3; Mr. and
Mrs. Paul Moore, \$50; John R. Chisholm, \$1; Henry B. Smith,
\$10; MORRIS PLAINS: Clarence J. Meyers, \$1; PHILLIPSBURG:
Pierce R. Watson, \$1; BARNABART: John Wesley Taylor Post,
\$10; MERCANTVILLE: Fred W. Grigg Post, \$25; WENONA:
Arthur J. Holeten Post, \$8.25; Presbyterian Church, \$21; CHAT-
HAUM: Gustaf Pillman, \$10; CHATHAM Post, \$25; citizens, \$48;
Trenton, \$1; Mrs. Wm. And. Ellington, \$10; Mrs. George Resh,
\$2; Mrs. J. P. Ryan, \$1; G. W. Sheld Jr., \$5; ROSELAND: Mrs. W.
\$2; NEWARK: Ben Sloan, \$5; ALLANDALE Post 204, \$5; HIGH
BRIDGE: Epworth League, \$6; RIDGEFIELD PARK: Ridgefield
Park Post, \$33.29; TOMS RIVER: George P. Vandersee Post, \$5.
NEW MEXICO: RATON: Vaughn Moore Post, \$13.
NEW YORK: WHITESTONE: E. M. McKee Post, \$10; JAMES-
TOWN: Wm. Reid A. Wags, Amel Elliott Post, \$10; BROOKLYN:
\$5; JOHNSON CITY: Auxiliary to Frank W. Johnson Post, \$60;
CUBA: Auxiliary to Cuba Post, \$35.50; AUBURN: W. Mynderse
Rice Post, \$75; PORTLANDVILLE: Harold F. Gale Post, \$10.70;
PULASKI: Robert Edwards Post, \$10; HEKIMER: J. D. Hender-
son, \$5; HICKSVILLE: Auxiliary to Charles Wagner Post, \$10;
LIMA: Frank M. Dalton Post, \$15.12; NANUTU: Naurashank
Post, \$10; West Point, \$10; Syracuse Post, \$25; GEORGETOWN:
Syracuse Post, \$2; Auxiliary to Syracuse Post, \$25; GEORGETOWN:
George Gabel, \$1; M. B. Weed, \$1; Frank Hayes, \$1; James
Wilt, \$2; ONEIDA: Oneida Post, \$25; ROME: Henry D. Smith
Post, \$15; TROY: J. F. McGowan, \$10; NEW YORK CITY: J.
Kenneth Rutherford, \$1; Julius Lula, \$1; Willard A. Balcom
Post, \$10; Cap. Behlender, Grover Post, \$25; A. Dwight Wieman,
\$10; Mrs. Mary E. Emory Post, \$5; Joseph J. Wind, General
Adjutor, \$10; BROOKLYN: Joseph F. Ballard, \$5; Lieut. Laurence
C. Lovell Post, \$10; Nellie A. Johnson, \$4.10.
NORTH CAROLINA: ASHFURLEY: Kiffin Rockwell Post, \$5.
NORTH DAKOTA: MILTON: Eagleson Meling Post, \$5;
CANOE: Pupils of Metcalf School, \$3; DEVILS LAKE: Tim Run-
ning Post, \$23; LOGGON: L. H. Nickerson, \$2; SHELDON: Auxil-
iary to Loggong Post, \$5.
OHIO: GLOUSTIER: Frank McCann Post, \$40; MT. STERLING:
Mt. Sterling Post, \$15; Auxiliary to Mt. Sterling Post, \$15; CIN-
CINNATI: Auxiliary to Mt. Washington Post, \$5; FAYETTE: John
Dole Post, \$2.75; Auxiliary to John Dole Post, \$10; BETHEL:
Archie Lee Biggs Post, \$5; CLEVELAND: Marine Corps Post, \$10;
CLEVELAND: The Cleveland Post, \$10; Martinsburg, Ohio, \$25.25;
GRANVILLE: Post 398, \$5; NORWOOD: Leona B. Bond, \$5;
\$5; READING AND LOCKLAND: Clarence Halber Post and Guth
Post, \$35; AKRON: Elmer Van Over, \$1; BREMAN: Auxiliary
to Oscar McVeigh Post, \$10; WESTON: Post 409, \$5; MARTINS
FERRY: Martins Ferry Post, \$8.65; ELYRIA: Elyria Post, \$200;
MIDDLETOWN: Hatty Boswell, \$5; employees of Open Heart
Hospital, \$25.
OKLAHOMA: KINGSFISKER: Keith Leary Post, \$10; MOUN-
TAIN VIEW: B. N. Stinson, \$5; NORMAN: Bert Coolbaugh, \$1;
Ike V. Price, \$1; Mabel E. Smith, \$1; OKMUGLER: Edwin K.
White Post, \$69; A. H. McClean, \$5; Travelers Garage, \$1; Mrs.
W. L. McKee, \$10; Ku Klux Klan, \$10; KIEFFER: Henry Officer
Post, \$5; LOGO: American Legion Auxiliary, \$25; PERRY: Edw-
ard W. Hull Post, \$4.10; ARVING: Arving Post, \$5; ALVA:
\$5; MANOMU: American Legion Auxiliary, \$10.80; DRUMRIGHT:
American Legion Auxiliary, \$5; BEAVER: Maude O. Thomas,
\$10; STILLWATER: Carter C. Hanner Post, \$15; American Legion
Auxiliary, \$8.75; DUNCAN: Paul M. Roerbergaugh, \$5; OKLA-
HOMA CITY: Elva Suh, \$1; CHANDLER: Harry B. Gilstrap, \$5;
PHILOMA: City of Philoma Post, \$10; GOTOBER: Wilken Green
Post, \$55; American Legion Auxiliary, \$5; American Legion
Post, \$5; BARTLESVILLE: Mrs. Ollie Irwin, \$1; Mrs. Ellen Howard
Miller, \$1; Mrs. Overfield, \$1; JEFFERSON: Gilbert Riess Post,
\$11.26; DELAWARE: Cecil J. Bond, \$4; SULPHUR: Platt National
Park Post, \$7; POND CRESCENT: Osa Way Post, \$11.74; ATOKA:
Edcl M. Goodrich, \$1; C. B. Memminger, \$1; Atoka Post, \$5;
BOWEN: Bowen Post, \$5; ARKADIA: Arkansas: American Legion
Auxiliary, \$12.50; WEATHERFOOT: American Legion Auxiliary,
\$5; ADMORE: Eugene J. McNamara, \$1.
OREGON: FORREST GROVE: Washington Post, \$11; POR-
TLAND: Charles E. Burnett, \$1; D. C. Cowan, \$1; SALEM: Mrs.
F. J. Hirak, \$1; GRESHAM: Gresham Post, \$10; H. H. Hughes,
\$1; H. H. Holcker, \$1; K. C. Roberts, \$1; E. J. Bingger, \$1;
A. W. Williams, \$1.
PENNSYLVANIA: ALTOONA: Charles R. Rowan Post, \$100;
LANCKENSBURG: Webster Williams Post, \$7.25; MONESSEN:
Thomas McGee Post, \$10; MESQUERION: Frank Ferrara Post,
\$10; CHESTER: Bernhard Schlegel Post, \$10; NANTICOOK: Brader
O'Brien Post, \$50; HERSHBY: Grover Sheekart, \$1; Cyrus Gar-
man, \$1; Ralph McDardy, \$1; Frank Margrin, \$1; John Loy,
\$1; John Lloyd Post, \$1; John Hull Post, \$1; BOYS CLUB, \$1;
Barbara Kates, \$5; UNIONTOWN: Lafayette Post, \$40; citizens
of Uniontown, per Daily News Standard Campaign, \$446; CON-
NELLSVILLE: Milton Lafayette Bishop Post, and citizens of Con-
nellsville, \$250; LANCASTER: Post 34, \$64; PHILADELPHIA: White
Star Post, \$4; Kolbe Post, \$10; Martin Post, \$1.75; Helen
Schmidt Post, \$10; GERMANIA: Gabriel Middle Post, \$10;
ENDAVOR: Gus E. Warden Post, \$15; WEST PHILADELPHIA:
Elizabeth Post, \$5; CRAIGE: Bellevue: Frances W. Edge,
\$12. NEWPORT: Newport Post, \$5; HIGHLAND PARK: Morde-

Cope, Jr., \$5; WAYNESBORO: Charles R. Adams, \$2; SCHUYLKILL HAVEN: Raymond S. Mill, \$1; FRANKLIN: Auxiliary to Franklin Post, \$10; LEANON: Auxiliary to William Ballman Post, \$5; LANGHORNE: Jesse W. Soby Post, \$5; WILKINSBURG: E. Clifton Wilson, \$1; Benjamin F. Fotte, \$1; WILLIAMSPORT: James J. Hyman, \$1; EASTON: Rice Ebner Post, \$5; CRAFTON: Frank R. Kirk Post, \$10; ALLENTOWN: F. D. Hartman, \$1; OAKDALE: C. L. Wright, \$1; S. H. Walters, \$1; Lockhart Phillips, \$1; R. McN. Crawford, \$1; R. M. DeLoach, \$1; A. R. Heinrich, \$1; George Y. Kremen, \$1; A. H. Kress, \$1; W. J. Hastings, \$1; S. W. Allender, \$1; GREGGS: W. M. Kreising, \$1.

RH' DE ISLAND, NEWPORT: Newport Post, \$25; WARREN: Thomas D. Shotwell, \$1; SAYLESVILLE: Auxiliary to Saylesville Post, \$10; Mrs. Mabel Marsh, \$1; WOONSOCKET: Auxiliary to Andrew F. Young Post, \$10.

SOUTH CAROLINA, UNION: Auxiliary to Union Post, \$10; GREER: Herbert Wright Post, \$55; ANDERSON: W. A. Huggins, Post and Auxiliary, \$100; ABBEVILLE: Abbeville County Post, \$24.33; GREENWOOD: Greenwood Post, Auxiliary to Greenwood Post and First Baptist Church, \$88.50; SPARTANBURG: Spartanburg Post \$100; SUMTER: American Legion Auxiliary, \$20; WALTERBORO: Auxiliary to Colleton County Post, \$20.

SOUTH DAKOTA, HURLER: Stanley Stamps Post, \$5; HOT SPRINGS: Battle Mountain Post, \$5; CAMP CROOK: E. M. McGregor, \$3; BONESTEE: Albert Miller, \$2; EAGLE BUTTE: E. D. W. F. Cora Post, \$4.95; NUNDA: Carl Sheroan Post, \$3.07; IPSWICH: Clarence W. Elstad Post, \$10.50; SIOUX FALLS: Iroquois Post, \$5; HURLEY: Samuel W. Kellar, Jr., Post, \$15.50; OLDHAM: Oldham Post, \$15; G. B. Leonard, \$2; A. Lauder, \$1; Rev. M. McManus, \$2; WATERTOWN: Codington County Post, \$5; L. C. Barger, \$2; Edward Kranz, \$2; Nelson and Reed Hardware Co., \$5; Otto Rau, \$1; Auxiliary to Codington County Post, \$5; George Leggett, \$2; Carl Erickson, \$1; Kiwanis Club, \$5; Mrs. Francis Shale, \$5; Harry Denney, \$1; Wright Farbell, \$2; Walter Stover, \$2; C. H. Lockhart, \$2; Ethel Pritchard, \$1; Douglas Sheldon, \$2; Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sheldon, \$2; Sibyl Pritchard, \$2.

TENNESSEE, CHATTANOOGA: Fred T. Stapp, \$2; NASHVILLE: W. P. Davidson, \$2.

TEXAS, ARLING: E. R. Bruce, \$1; TEXAS CITY: Auxiliary to Weir Riche Post, \$5; KINGSVILLE: Auxiliary to Post 99, \$12.60; HOUSTON: Y. D. Mathes, \$5; PLAINVIEW: citizens, \$6.50.

UTAH, BRIGHAM CITY: Brigham City Post, \$16; MENDON: Mendon Post, \$33.45.

VERMONT, ST. JOHNSBURY: Company D, 172nd Inf., V. N. G., \$55; WILMINGTON: Nelson E. Pickwell Post, \$5; Mrs. H. F. Barber, \$1; C. H. Parmlee, \$1; R. D. Medbury, \$1; ORWELL: American Legion Auxiliary, \$5; PITTSFORD: Pittsford Post, \$12.25; WINDSOR: Auxiliary to Post 25, \$8.50; MONTPELIER: Montpelier Post, \$251.40; BURLINGTON: Burlington Post, \$5; JERICHO: Underhill Jericho Post, \$12; BURLINGTON: Bristol Post, \$3; VIRGINIA, WARRENTON: W. H. Gaines, \$2; JEWELL RIDGE: Dr. Charles E. Dyer, \$2; HAMPTON: Irvin C. Wilkins, \$1; SMITHFIELD: George F. Dashiell Post, \$5; SALEM: W. B. Tinsley, \$5.

WASHINGTON, CARLSLE: Mrs. Byron E. Smith, \$1; PORT CASEY: Auxiliary to Post 68, \$5; SEATTLE: Auxiliary to Post 18, \$2.40; R. H. L. Conklin, \$10.

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BURSTS AND DUDS

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Since

As everybody who was over there is well aware, soap and water were unaccustomed luxuries in many parts of the A. E. F. area. One colored outfit had been strangers to cleanliness for a long time when a visiting officer decided to hold a general inspection. Coming from G. H. Q., he was astounded at the condition of the uniforms.

"How long have you had those clothes on you?" he demanded of one diminutive private.

"Yo" means since Ah come to France?"

"That's what I mean."

"Yes."

"What do you mean, 'yes'? I say, how long have you had those clothes on since you came to France?"

"Yessuh, yessuh, dat's what Ah says. Since."

A Bite

Hank Stebbins kept a sporting goods shop just below the place where he lived, and among other commodities sold fishing rods. In the line of advertising, he had a rod displayed outside, with a papier maché fish dangling at the end of it.

In the small hours one morning a barrage of pebbles was thrown at his window and when he had climbed out of bed, he discovered on the sidewalk below a man swaying a trifle unsteadily and beckoning to him.

"What's the matter?" demanded Stebbins.

"Sh-h-h!" cautioned the stranger. "Don't make any noise, but get dressed right away and come down. This is important."

Considerably worried, the store keeper scrambled into his clothes and descended.

"I just wanted to tell you," announced the other in a loud whisper, "to pull in your line quick. You've got a bite."

Qualifications

Life for this particular buck seemed to be just one continuous round of K. P., rustling G. I. cans and guard tricks. That was the kind of a soldier he had turned out to be.

At last he could stand it no longer and appealed to the skipper to be put on as dog robber or given some other supposedly c i n c h job.

"You're a fine man!" ejaculated. "You think you're having a tough time, when you've got the softest place in the Army. Think of the boys up front ducking Jerry's souvenirs. What in the name of the I. D. R. do you want to be transferred for?"

"Captain," replied the buck with emphasis, "when I enlisted in this here war I made up my mind to one thing. That was that I was willing to work cheap—but not hard."

Interesting, If True

In order to get just a glimpse Of a couple of short-skirted impse, Old Oswald McHague Strained a cord in his lague. (He wears blinders now, and he limpse.)

Both Lose

North: "In a mixed bout between a wrestler and a boxer, which do you think would win?"

West: "How should I know? You might as well ask, in a flirtation between a man and a woman, which do you think would have the best of it?"

One Characteristic

Rub: "Dobbs has such a faraway look in his eyes."

Dub: "Why not? He's a bank cashier."

How Ya Gonna Keep It?

"We-ell, maybe I could give ye a job as a time-keeper," J. McGarrity, Contract-

Asking Too Much

"Gentlemen," said the surgeon as he entered the lobby of the Good Eggs Club, "in a room next door lies a man hovering between life and death. One thing will save 'im. Is there a gentleman here who will volunteer to give me a quart, just one quart of—"

"That's enough, doc, I'll do it!" cried out an athletic youth.

"But it must be good, you know. It must be pure and well, I shall have to make a careful examination."

"Sure thing. Step right in here."

They entered an adjoining ante-room and the sturdy man started to remove his coat.

"Here, here—what's the idea?" demanded the doctor.

"Don't you want to examine me?"

"Certainly not. Just let me see the whisky."

"Whisky? Well, of all the nerve! Think I'd give up a quart of good whisky for a guy I never saw in my life? I thought you wanted blood!"



An Error

Shocking

Cynthia Jones was a pretty young war-worker overseas and efforts were being made to induce her to give two dances, one at the Officers' Club and one at the Y. M. C. A. for the enlisted personnel. But Miss Jones had her own ideas. Believing that the officers had enough diversions, she flatly declined to dance for them but consented to do so for the bucks and non coms.

She was horrified, however, on coming to the Y, to find a large placard reading: Miss Cynthia Jones Will Give a Dance Tonight

FOR MEN ONLY

But One Life to Give

"An' when you get that done," bawled the supply sergeant to his acting assistant, "charge Sergeant Hardguy with a bayonet." "W-w-well," stammered the other, trembling, "if you say so, orders is orders, but you might just as well issue me a wooden cross right now."

ing & Building, remarked doubtfully to the ne'er-do-well son of his dead friend.

"Why—why—I'm much obliged, but the fact is, the pawnbroker's got my watch," stammered the young prodigal.

A Sigh of Relief

Howard: "What does Schuyler say when his cold and haughty wife gets distant?"
Jay: "Go as far as you like."

Why Improve on Providence?

Farmer Upton: "I see there's more than one hundred and eighteen ways in which electricity can be used to advantage in farm work."

Farmer Swayback: "Waal, mebbe. But I guess lightnin's still good enough fer me."

Proof

Professor: "Isn't it wonderful, my dear. They actually found in Tutankhamen's tomb couches and chairs thirty centuries old, and in good condition."

His wife: "I have always said, John, that it pays in the long run to buy the best."

Ussung Heroes of the War

1. At training camp he never told the rookies to "look out for the needle."
2. He never said at mess, "Three beans in a mess kit."
3. He never called it "squads east."
4. He never answered at roll call by, "Check!"
5. He never hollered, "When do we eat?"
6. He never called the non-coms hand-shakers.
7. He never said he'd like to see that sarge when they got back to civies.
8. He never said, "I wouldn't have missed this for anything, but I wouldn't do it again for a million."
9. He never tried to make his pants and leggings turn white.
10. When someone said, "Who won the war?" he didn't answer, "The M. P.'s."
11. If he was a gob he never said, "You can't stand there, soldier."
12. He didn't start a single rumor.
13. He liked French cigarettes.
14. He never had anything to say about the bugler.
15. He had some faint notion what French money was all about.

From Jones to Doughboy

(Continued from page 4)

as did the Queen of England, and he was permitted to accept the latter.

That was the last foreign decoration a naval officer got for keeps until the World War. But the Navy had it on the Army three to nothing at that. The Army did not score until 1881, and then evened matters up at one swipe. The Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 furnished occasion for two Congressional O. K.'s, one to First Lieutenant Henry Metcalfe, an American military observer with the Turkish forces, and one in favor of First Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, who observed from the Russian side. Lieutenant Metcalfe got the Order of the Asmanie, but the Czar, who won the war, loosened up more handsomely. He pinned on the blue blouse of Lieutenant Greene insignias of the orders of St. Anne and of St. Vladimir as well as the customary campaign medal. That made three trophies for Greene, by which instruments this officer was the most foreign-decorated American in the world up to 1918. The same year Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson, U. S. A., was permitted to wear the Order of Nijidieh received from the Egyptian government.

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Make this test

Here is a test which will be a revelation to you. It has brought to millions the glistening teeth you see everywhere today.

Ask for it and watch the results. They will amaze and delight you.

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That viscous film you feel on teeth is what hides their luster. Much of it clings and stays. Soon it becomes discolored, then it forms dingy coats which brushing does not effectively remove.

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Pepsodent curdles the film and removes it without harmful scouring. Its polishing agent is far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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That is why Pepsodent is in world-wide use. Those who once see and feel its results will never go without it.

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For the most part, Opportunity comes to those who fairly hunt for it—in other words, to those who make Opportunity instead of waiting for it.

Editorial from
Saturday Evening Post



You're Right!
Where'd You Learn That?

Nine out of ten young men are waiting for Opportunity. They wish, they dream, they sigh. Often they complain.

The tenth man is looking ahead, seeing what he can create for himself one, two or three years hence.

If you are one of the "tenth" group, we invite you to write for a helpful chart showing how to plan your spare hours for a bigger career. We will tell you about a new type of instruction-by-mail service that is bringing every month scores of letters telling of new positions and responsibilities, more comforts and privileges, bigger lives.

An Indiana student writes: "I have been asked by directors and large stockholders to take the cashiership made vacant by the promotion of Mr. B—. This marks a big upward step for me."

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The Army had just struck its stride. In 1894 Major General Oliver O. Howard went over to France and got taken care of with a Legion of Honor, for reasons not officially recorded. Then, along in 1909, came Major C. DeWitt Willcox, of the Coast Artillery Corps, and drew from Lafayette's countrymen a Palmes Universitaires and an Officier d'Académie. "No citations of record," reads the official notation. But these decorations are pretty scientific. They may have represented the courteous French way of recognizing the major's superior erudition concerning the Big Berthas of that day.

The two other decorations that Army officers were permitted to have for their own before the big war are things I should like to be able to tell you more about, but the records are a blank. They went in 1896 to Captain Edward C. Carter, Medical Corps, and First Lieutenant Sidney S. Jordan, 5th Field Artillery. They are described as the British Medal of Honor for Life Saving.

But the decorations that went to these nine navy and army officers over a period of 65 years, were scarcely a drop in the bucket to those that ricocheted off the breasts of our people into the State Department cracker barrel. Whether or not one would say that these decorations are particularly worthy of note, on the whole, depends a lot on how you look at it. For instance, there is the case of the report that Queen Victoria decorated a captain of Marines who accompanied a diplomatic mission to London for being "the most gentlemanly American" who had ever brightened the royal presence. This is a true story, or so they say at Marine Corps Headquarters, and the officer in question, now a retired colonel, got his medal when the lid was lifted in 1918.

Be that as it may, old John Paul Jones got his medal all right, and got to keep it, and if there was any luck mixed into the deal, the captain didn't use it all. We find that in 1905, when Rear Admiral Sigsbee went to France to bring home the body of that great seaman, the president of France gave him and three of his officers the Legion of Honor. Only Congress didn't follow through—until 1918. Rear Admiral Higginson and seven others were similarly decorated in 1901 "for the part they took to make a success of the unveiling of the monument to Rochambeau."

Away back in 1883 Master C. A. Foster, U. S. N., was made a Knight Companion of the Royal Order of Hawaii, and the official record says "no reason was given for conferring this decoration." Now that seems to me to be a little rough on Master Foster. He had to go to Honolulu to get it, didn't he? Right on the same page we note it clearly set forth that a reason existed for conferring the Order of the Bust of the Liberator of Venezuela upon Commander Philip H. Cooper. The reason was "the occasion of his visit to Caracas" in 1883. And in the case of Lieutenant Commander Thomas Craven, the record likewise is quite specific. The Commander got the "third class, first grade Ko-Lieh-Wen" and he got it because he "recently visited Amoy, China."

Several Army officers carried away Legions of Honor when they returned from the Rochambeau monument dedication, and our military and

naval representatives were well taken care of in the medal line when they attended the coronation of George V of Britain. A major general, a major and a captain of the Regular service contributed to the State Department collection in 1905 when they received the Legion of Honor "for being in attendance at the grand maneuvers of the French army," and in 1909 a colonel sent in an Order of the Double Dragon awarded, says the citation, "for taking part in the ceremonies connected with the burial of the Emperor of China."

General Grant received a number of medals when he toured the world following the Civil War, but he was not in active service at the time and so they let him keep them. During the Boxer troubles in China there was considerable traffic in medals and our people got a few to send home, but not to the home folks, though some of these decorations were bestowed for services in the field.

On two occasions during this long period decorations were conferred by foreign governments on enlisted men. American seamen helped with the work of rescue and care of refugees in connection with the Messina earthquake in 1908, and Italy bestowed a special medal on about a hundred officers and men. In 1903 President Roosevelt deemed it advisable to send a platoon of Marines as a consular guard to Addis-Ababa, in Abyssinia, which called forth an expression from King Menelik. Each man received a medal accompanied by a citation written in Amharic and embossed with the royal seal, of which this is a sample:

The lion of the tribe of Judah has conquered. Menelik II, elected of the Lord, King of Kings of Ethiopia, salutation to those who see these presents:

President Roosevelt of North America having sent to Ethiopia Consul General Skinner, and he having been accompanied by Private Harry Richards, U.S.M.C., this 17th day of December, 1896, A. D.

Written in the City of Addis-Ababa.

Such at least is the translation offered by the Smithsonian Institution. The date, December 17, 1896, would correspond with December 27, 1903, on our calendar. Open-handed King of Kings Menelik's favors, along with those of the Italian ruler and English Queen who admired politeness and all the others, went to the archives of the State Department. There, with about one hundred other miscellaneous awards, they reposed until five years ago, when they were distributed among the persons for whom they were intended. General Pershing brought this distribution about.

Some of the earliest recruits the A. E. F. had were from the French and Canadian services—Americans who had beaten their country to war. As likely as not they would show up with a touch of color on upper left corner of their blouses. And soon brand new Croix de Guerres began to appear among our own doughboys of the pioneer divisions. Pershing knew it wouldn't do to intern these decorations in Washington, and so he notified the Government at home. In July of 1918 Congress got around to it and decreed that our people could accept decorations from countries associated with us in the war, and that we might reciprocate the compliment.

General Pershing got more foreign medals than anyone else—naturally; and he is still getting them. There



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are seventeen foreign medals he can wear any time he takes a notion to disguise himself as an oriental rug or a Marine sergeant major. But if he wanted to get really dressed up, in addition to these the General would have to find room on his coat for the American Distinguished Service Medal, seven campaign badges, and the insignias of various orders of veterans and their descendants which may be worn with the uniform. Among the latter is the distinguished service medal of The American Legion, conferred upon him last fall at New Orleans. But except on very rare occasions Pershing wears no medals at all, and only the ribbon of the D. S. M.

Here is a roster of his foreign decorations:

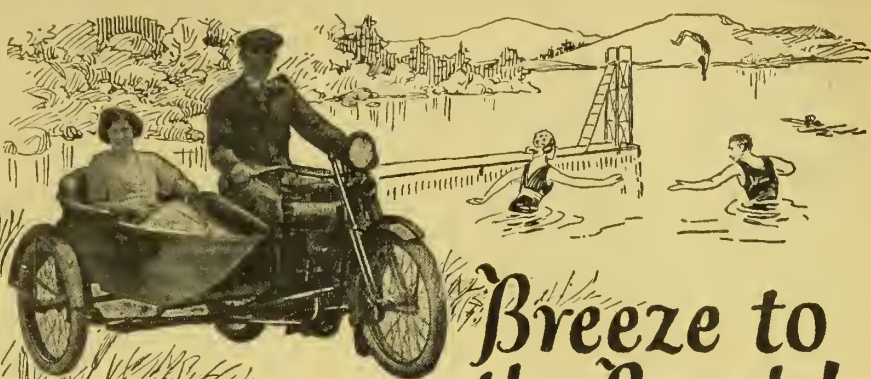
- BELGIUM—Order of Leopold; Croix de Guerre.
- CHINA—Pao Kwang Chah-Ho (meaning "precious light golden grain").
- CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—War Cross.
- FRANCE—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Médaille Militaire, Croix de Guerre.
- GREAT BRITAIN—Order of the Bath.
- GREECE—Order of the Redeemer.
- ITALY—Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; Military Order of Savoy.
- JAPAN—Order of the Rising Sun.
- MONTENEGRO—Médaille Oblititch; Order of Danilo I.
- PANAMA—Order of La Solidarid.
- POLAND—Virtuti Militari.
- ROUMANIA—Order of Michel the Brave.
- SERBIA—Order of the Star of Karageorge.

There is one American soldier, though, and only one, upon whom has been bestowed honors, both American and foreign, which eclipse in significance if not in numbers the brilliant constellation of Pershing's. The name of that soldier is not known. He sleeps at Arlington.

America's Unknown Soldier has received from the Government for which he died the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross. Upon him England bestowed her Victoria Cross, which no other American ever wore. Italy gave the Gold Medal for Valor, the highest of Italian decorations. The French Legion of Honor, Médaille Militaire and Croix de Guerre; the Belgian Croix de Guerre; the Virtuti Militari, the Czecho-Slovakian War Cross, and the Virtutea Militara of Roumania are the other foreign awards to America's Unknown. Four other American decorations which may be worn with the uniform may be viewed at the Amphitheatre at Arlington. They are the Distinguished Service Medal of The American Legion, the insignia of the Society of Foreign Wars and the American Ambulance Corps, and the World War medal of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The war was fought mostly on the soil of France, and France remembered us with 14,294 awards of honor. Among these were 11,603 recorded bestowals of the Croix de Guerre. The Croix de Guerre is probably the most numerous decoration in the world at the present moment—which should not detract one whit from the pride of every man who has a right to wear one.

The Croix de Guerre was brought out by the World War. It was established in 1915, and was widely copied. The Belgian Croix de Guerre, Italian Croce di Guerra, the Czecho-Slovakian and Portuguese War Crosses, the British Military Medal and several others are looked upon as its children. The Croix de Guerre has four classes. The



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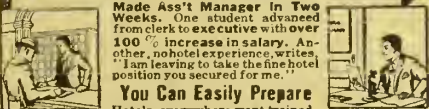
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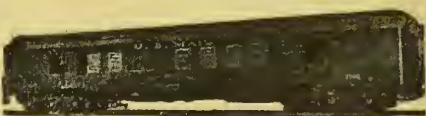
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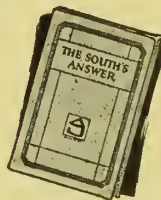
ADDRESS.....

From
one
Buddy
to
another.

Page 3
certainly appreciate your confidence in my judgment, and I've done along that line.
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type of dispatch in which the wearer is cited is noted on the ribbon of the medal in this manner:

Army—Bronze laurel branch.
Corps—Gold star.
Division—Silver star.
Regiment—Bronze star.

The Legion of Honor, with its various degrees, represents officially the highest of French honors. It was founded by Napoleon in 1804. It is given for civil and military services. The first distribution to soldiers took place at Boulogne in 1804 in the presence of 90,000 who formed the most gorgeous military spectacle the world had seen probably down to the Victory Parade in Paris on July 4, 1919. There are five degrees in the Legion—chevalier, officier, commandant, grand officier and grande croix. The President of France is always the supreme head of the order.

Because the badge of the Legion of Honor frequently is conferred in recognition for civil services, military and naval men sometimes regard the Médaille Militaire as the transcendent honor of France. Prince Louis Napoleon, a nephew of the great Corsican, started this Médaille in 1852. It is given only to enlisted men for feats of extraordinary heroism and to generals who have been commanders in chief in the face of the enemy—no other grades need apply. Three hundred and four Americans won it in 1917 and 18. These three are the cream of the French medals of which there are quite a slew—eleven other types, to be exact.

The British have always kept their impulses under pretty good control when it came to passing out decorations. We got 1,290 of the Empire's medals, though. The highest British decoration there is, and the rarest medal for valor in the world, is the Victoria Cross, which by act of Parliament went to our Unknown Soldier. The Order of the Bath is the next ranking British honor that went to any of our people. Fifty-six very well known soldiers and sailors got this honor, Pershing heading the list. To show how high this Order of the Bath is, it ranks just below the Order of the Garter, and when you get that no metal and hardly anything else can touch you. The Prince of Wales, good as is the drag he has over there, had to go without his Garter until a couple of years ago.

The Order of the Bath was established in 1399. At first it was a sort of nickname for a funny trait Henry IV had before he knighted a chosen warrior. The chosen one would get a cake of soap and a towel and a piece of good advice. Henry gave it out that this was to "cleans the spirit" of the candidate; but Henry was a sly old bird. The Bath is still an order of knighthood, and Pershing is Sir John on British soil.

The Distinguished Service Order is for valor and ranks next to the V. C. The Military Cross is awarded line officers for heroism in battle and the Distinguished Conduct Medal is the corresponding honor for enlisted men. The Military Medal, for men, is also for bravery in action. Americans won all of these as well as several other British decorations and orders given mostly to military leaders and civilians for distinguished executive services.

Our men got one thousand and two Italian medals. Though we had few

troops in Italy the Italian government added its mite of appreciation to our soldiers who distinguished themselves on other fields. In numbers the leading awards were of the Croce di Guerra and the War Service Ribbon, but there were thirty-one awards of the prized Military Medal for Valor and 76 of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. The latter dates back to the brave days of old when blades flashed and men fought for the favor of a lady's smile.

In the heroic kingdom of Belgium, of checkered history, the ranking and the oldest decoration is the Order of Leopold, established by the far-sighted monarch of that name in 1872. It is patterned after the French Legion of Honor. Then comes the Order of the Crown and then the Order of Leopold II. The exclusively military decorations are the Croix de Guerre and the Military Medal, the latter being awarded only to officers. Americans wear 869 Belgian decorations.

Of the smaller countries Montenegro and Portugal were most profuse in their expressions toward the United States forces. Tiny Montenegro joined her Slav sister Serbia in 1914, but the Austrian hosts made quick work of the gallant mountain fighters and old King Nicholas and his government became refugees. After that about all Nicholas could do was sit on the sidelines and cheer for the Allies. He gave us 231 medals, distributed principally among our Medal of Honor men and foremost generals.

The landing at Lisbon in 1919 of the transatlantic dirigible impressed the Navy upon the minds of the Portuguese, and Portugal is the only country that gave the Navy more decorations than it gave the Army. The Order of Avis, which thirty-four navy and four army officers wear, is one of the oldest decorations in the world. It was founded in 1162, and the strictest regulations govern its award, especially to foreigners.

While some countries are conspicuous because of the generous number of honors awarded Americans, other nations have attracted notice because of the scarcity of the same. Ordinarily, though, where only one or two of a certain medal was given one finds the awards were made to exceptionally high officers, but this was not always the case. Cuba's lone award of the Order of Military Merit was to Colonel Valery Havard, a medical officer in recognition of services "rendered the army of the republic" in 1912. The sole award of the Czecho-Slovakian Revolutionary Medal was to another medical officer, Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Burlingame, but no citation appears in the record.

The Serbian Star of Karageorge, named for the founder of the Serb dynasty, went to only two Americans. One was Pershing and one was Private Laben C. Oliver, headquarters company, 139th Infantry, but there is nothing in the official files that throws light on this unusual distribution of a very rare honor. The principality of Monaco gave the Order of St. Charles to Colonel Henry M. Bankhead and to First Lieutenant Shelby Holmes Trappey, but the world may guess what for. Lithuania's single award of the Service Cross to Captain William A. Jacques leaves less to the imagination. In February of 1920 Captain Jacques, Medical Corps, stationed at Coblenz, was sent on a mission to the Baltic. When he got to

Lithuania a battle was in progress with the Bolshevik army. The captain gave the local tank corps a hand and picked up a decoration—and the last one on record in which an American was cited for service in action.

In return for these many honors Uncle Sam has conferred 980 decorations upon foreign soldiers and sailors—but that is another story.

Following is a statistical summary of foreign decorations bestowed on Americans for World War service. This tabulation, while compiled from War and Navy Department records, is known to be incomplete. The navy awards in the table are to officers only. It was impossible to obtain detailed information on the about 430 foreign awards made to enlisted men of the Navy, which are listed here among the unclassified:

BELGIUM		
Croix de Guerre.....	Army	Navy
Order of the Crown.....	445	24
Order of Leopold.....	86	..
Order of Leopold II.....	47	55
Médaille Militaire.....	20	..
Military Cross.....	9	..
Medal of Queen Elizabeth.....	5	..
Décoration Civique.....	1	..
Commemorative Medal.....	1	..
Unclassified.....	..	36
	754	115
CHINA		
Order of Golden Grain.....	12	..
Order of Striped Tiger.....	4	9
	16	9
CUBA		
Order of Military Merit.....	1	..
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA		
Croix de Guerre.....	27	..
Revolutionary Medal.....	1	..
Unclassified.....	..	14
	28	14
FRANCE		
Croix de Guerre.....	11,572	32
Legion of Honor.....	1,059	158
Palme Universitaires.....	430	..
Médaille Militaire.....	304	..
Order of Black Star.....	285	..
Medal of Honor—Epidémies.....	269	..
Order of Agricultural Merit.....	100	..
Medal of Honor—Foreign Affairs.....	56	..
Medal of Honor—Life Saving.....	17	..
Medal of National Recognition.....	4	..
Mutuality Medal.....	2	..
Order of Nichan el Anouar (Colonial).....	1	..
Officier d'Instruction Publique.....	..	6
Officier d'Académie.....	..	2
Unclassified.....	..	97
	14,099	295
GREAT BRITAIN		
Military Medal.....	411	..
Military Cross.....	323	..
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	114	..
Order of St. Michael & St. George.....	81	13
Distinguished Service Order.....	79	8
Royal Red Cross.....	75	..
Order of Bath.....	50	6
Order of British Empire.....	33	16
Meritorious Service Medal.....	30	..
Distinguished Flying Cross.....	18	2
Royal Victorian Order.....	2	2
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	1	..
Victoria Cross.....	1	..
Distinguished Service Cross.....	..	4
Air Force Cross.....	..	8
Unclassified.....	..	23
	1,218	82
GREECE		
Order of the Redeemer.....	16	3
Order of George I.....	10	..
Order of Military Merit.....	5	..
War Cross.....	4	..
	35	3
HAITI		
Military Medal.....	..	1
ITALY		
Croce di Guerra.....	379	24
War Service Ribbon.....	378	53
Order of the Crown.....	159	19
Order of St. Maurice & St. Lazarus.....	62	11
Medal for Military Valor.....	22	9
Gold Medal for Valor.....	1	..
Order of Savoy.....	1	..
Commandante di Dirigibile Esploratore.....	..	4
Unclassified.....	..	261
	1,002	384

(Continued on page 20)



Ride 'em high, Boy, at Honolulu!

As the darkey says, "that's just what you'll do nothin' else but," if you'll take that little three-week, round-trip jaunt down to Hawaii after the big convention in San Francisco next October.

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The Territory of Hawaii is as much a part of the Union as were any of the present states before they were admitted to statehood. Round trip from the Pacific Coast can be made in 3 weeks, at total cost as low as \$300 for all expenses. Clip and mail this coupon to our mainland office.

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JAPAN			
Order of the Rising Sun.....	34	13	
Order of the Sacred Treasure.....	18	6	
	52	19	
LITHUANIA			
Service Cross	1	..	
MONACO			
Order of Charles.....	2	..	
MONTENEGRO			
Order of Prince Danilo I.....	125	..	
Médaille de Bravoure.....	94	..	
Médaille pour la Zèle	10	..	
Médaille Obilitch	1	..	
War Cross	1	..	
	231	..	
MOROCCO			
Order of the Ouissam Alaouite...	..	2	
PANAMA			
La Solidaridad	112	..	
POLAND			
Commemorative Cross	74	..	
Decoration Krzyz Walecznych....	32	..	
Decoration Poland Restituta.....	9	..	
Red and White Ribbon	4	..	
Virtuti Militari	2	..	
	121	..	
PORTUGAL			
War Cross	18	..	
Order of Avis.....	8	34	
Order of Tower and Sword.....	..	20	
Order of Christ.....	4	..	
Unclassified	7	
	30	61	
ROUMANIA			
Order of the Crown.....	29	..	
Order of the Star.....	21	..	
Order of Queen Marie.....	2	..	
Virtutea Militara	1	..	
Order of Michel Le Brave.....	1	..	
	54	..	
RUSSIA			
Cross of St. George.....	22	..	
Order of St. Stanislaus.....	21	7	
Order of St. Anne.....	16	6	
St. Stanislaus Silver Medal.....	6	..	
St. Anne's Medal.....	2	..	
Order of St. Vladimir.....	1	..	
	68	13	
SERBIA			
Order of the White Eagle.....	31	..	
Order of St. Sava.....	12	..	
Medal for Bravery.....	1	..	
Order of the Star of Karageorge..	1	..	
	45	..	
TUNIS			
Order of Michan Iftikhar.....	..	6	
GRAND TOTALS	17,869	994	

When East Goes West

(Continued from page 7)

Toledo, to Chicago and St. Louis. He can take the lake steamer from Buffalo to Detroit or Cleveland. This is the same western route Mr. Maine will strike if he takes the Central out of New York City. But from New York he can also take the Pennsylvania lines through Newark and Philadelphia, then through Harrisburg and around the famous Horseshoe Curve to Pittsburgh, thence to Chicago, or to St. Louis by way of Indianapolis.

Or, out of New York, Mr. Maine can take the Lackawanna, or the Erie. Or he can go south through Washington, stop over there and see the capital, and then on to Atlanta and New Orleans, over the Southern Railroad or the Seaboard Air Line. At Atlanta and New Orleans he will meet buddies from the South pointing their noses toward the Pacific. From Washington he can also take the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Chesapeake and Ohio, and traverse West Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky. He can find himself in Cincinnati, or Memphis, or Louisville, or St. Louis. Or, if he be of confirmed glib tendencies, he can take a ship from New York to New Orleans or Galveston, or through the Canal and up the west coast to San Francisco.

But we will keep Mr. Maine on land, for the present. We have got him as far as the Central West. From there to the coast he again has the choice of several gateways: Chicago, St. Louis, the Twin Cities, Omaha, Kansas City, New Orleans. All the transcontinental lines have terminals in these cities.

Suppose he finds himself in Chicago. So many people do.

The northernmost route of all is the Canadian Pacific. He can go through the Twin Cities, or Duluth; then through Winnipeg and across Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to Calgary. He will see the marvelous scenery of the Rocky Mountain park, and Banff, and Lake Louise; the Connaught Tunnel and Albert Pass. The route then lies through British Columbia to Vancouver; thence by boat to Seattle and by boat or rail to San Francisco.

From Chicago to the Twin Cities

Mr. Maine can take several routes; the Chicago Northwestern, through Madison and Eau Claire, or the Illinois Central; or the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; or the Burlington; or the Chicago Great Western.

From the Twin Cities west there is, among others, the Northern Pacific. Up through Minnesota it runs, through St. Cloud and Brainerd, and into North Dakota, near Fargo. The West is beginning. From here the pony mail riders once swept in relays through the Sioux country. Mr. Maine will start to realize about here that there are more things on earth than were dreamed of in his philosophy. He will find North Dakota ruggedly interesting. At Bismarck he will see a well-kept, trim city of wide-awake people—a city giving the impression of one four times its size in the East. Mr. Maine will find that this municipal trait persists as his trail continues. (No, the writer is not a Booster.)

From Bismarck the country becomes rougher. The route goes through the Bad Lands. Here it was that Roosevelt ran his ranch before he came back East to enter politics. He told of this country in several of his books.

Then into Montana, at Yates. Every Legionnaire knows the Powder River gang. This is their native habitat. There is a twenty-four hour journey across the broad State of Montana—Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Livingston, Bozeman; then the spur at Logan, one branch south through Butte of the copper country and the other north through Helena, the capital; then the two branches together again at Garrison. (This is ticklish business, this enumerating Montana cities. I don't want to face the secretary of the chamber of commerce of any town I happen to miss.)

In Montana the continental divide has been passed—that line where one raindrop starts toward the Atlantic, and another drop, falling a few inches west, starts toward the Pacific. The wonderful Rockies will have been with Mr. Maine for hours—long, shimmering valleys, clear peaks, endless variant

formations. The train will have labored around prodigious curves, climbing, climbing; and at length will have taken the long downward grades toward Spokane.

A run across the north tip of Idaho, and then the State of Washington. Spokane deserves many paragraphs, but Mr. Maine must be on his way after, perhaps, a brief stop. He can take one branch of the Northern Pacific to Seattle and then south through Tacoma to Portland, or he can go direct to Portland along the Columbia River. From the Northwest Mr. Maine can take a boat to San Francisco without extra charge on a through ticket.

Out of Portland the rail route is the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, a thirty-six hour trip through the beautiful valleys of Oregon, past Mount Shasta, down through the mountains of northern California and then across to Oakland and San Francisco Bay.

There may be time for Mr. Maine to make side trips along this route. It will be too late for the Yellowstone, for the park is closed to visitors after September 15th, but he may be able to see Mt. Rainier Park or Crater Park, or the country around Sacramento; the old placer gold fields, the fruit orchards. And even the Yellowstone may be kept open for Legionnaires by a special governmental dispensation.

The Great Northern out of the Twin Cities follows much the same trail across North Dakota and Montana, touching Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Billings, the Cascade Mountains and Glacier National Park.

Then, out of Chicago, there is the Santa Fe. From Kansas City down through the Southwest to New Mexico, this line follows the old Santa Fe trail, beaten by hardy adventurers in the days when Texas was a republic and New Mexico, Arizona and California were parts of Mexico. The Santa Fe railroad is the world's greatest, in the matter of rail extensions, and Mr. Maine can immerse himself in the fascinating study of junction points, stop-overs, side trips, short cuts and long cuts.

Out of Chicago the road runs through Illinois, Iowa and northern Missouri—Joliet, Galesburg, Ft. Madison. Mr. Maine, if he is a confirmed convention-goer, will give a gasp of delighted reminiscence when he sees the big union station at Kansas City. Out of there the road runs through Kansas and southern Colorado and into New Mexico; or through the Panhandle of Texas. Here is the real Southwest—plains, oil towns, ranches.

The town of Santa Fe is reached by a short side trip from Lamy. It is one of the oldest cities on the North American continent, having been founded about 1606. In the church of San Miguel is an old bell, cast in Spain more than a century before the discovery of America. Albuquerque is another interesting town, with about 25,000 people. All along this route Mr. Maine can enjoy the novelty of getting his meals at the famed Fred Harvey eating-houses.

Now the road runs through New Mexico. Mr. Maine will see the mission style of railroad station architecture, with Hopi and Navajo and Pueblo Indians squatting in the cool shadows of the walls, selling pottery and blankets and beaded work. At Williams, Arizona, he will make the side trip to

the Grand Canyon. Naturally no attempt will be made to describe the Grand Canyon. It has been called the greatest wonder of the world, and it is well to let it go at that. Globe-trotters who have got over giving way to superlatives acknowledge that this surpasses anything. Three days should be given to the Canyon, although of course one day is better than nothing.

Then across the desert and into California—sage brush, cactus, prairie dogs, coyotes—maybe. One branch of the Santa Fe runs south to Los Angeles and of course Mr. Maine will want to see the City of Angels, and Hollywood, City of Queens. The Santa Fe line to San Francisco runs inland, through Bakersfield, Merced, Stockton—golden California at last; prunes, petroleum, giant redwoods, oranges, figs, everything. Then San Francisco.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul west out of Chicago offers a route unique in that more than six hundred miles of its line is electrically operated. Cleaner, of course. Its fastest trains make the run from Chicago to Tacoma in a little less than three full days. This route goes through Milwaukee, La Crosse and the Twin Cities, South Dakota, Montana, the Coeur D'Alene district of Idaho, and Washington. The crossing of the continental divide behind an electric locomotive is particularly thrilling. This railroad also has a branch through Iowa—where the tall corn grows—making connections at Omaha with the Union Pacific system.

Out of St. Louis

IF he finds himself in St. Louis, Mr. Maine can take the grand central route, the Union Pacific. He will go over the Wabash to Kansas City and then through the plains of Kansas—Lawrence, Topeka, Ft. Riley, Salina, Oakley. Crossing into Colorado, the country becomes hilly and the climb of the foothills of the Rockies begins, until Denver is reached, a mile above sea level, one of the prettiest large cities in the country. The mountains seem close enough to touch. If Mr. Maine wants to lay over here he can make side trips to Colorado Springs or Pueblo or Boulder. From Denver he will go straight north to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where connection is made with the Omaha line of the Union Pacific, running through Iowa and Nebraska and making connections at Omaha for Chicago, over the Chicago Northwestern, or the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Cheyenne is in the heart of the prairie country—rolling land as fascinating as the sea.

West through Wyoming runs the Union Pacific to Granger, where connection is made with the Oregon Short Line northwest through Idaho and Oregon to Portland. This is a trip through wonderful country, including the mountains around Pocatello and Boise. The main line of the Union Pacific continues west to Ogden, Utah. This route is even more interesting. There is nothing quite like the Great Salt Lake and the city near it. From Ogden a short side trip south will bring Mr. Maine to the Mormon capital, a marvellously clean city, nestling at the head of a sheltered valley. The Mormon Temple, the state capitol and of course the Great Salt Lake are immensely worth seeing.

From Salt Lake City, the Los Angeles



Combine Business and Pleasure sell Indian Motorcycles

—the machine that has won the most national and international prizes

Get our proposition to Rider Agents. Great demand now for INDIAN Scout Service Cars, for business purposes. Most economical delivery machine made. Even auto dealers use INDIANS for quick service and light delivery. INDIAN Scout Service Cars shoot through congested traffic, can be parked in small openings, go 75 miles to the gallon, are easy to operate and easy to buy. INDIAN is most popular motorcycle for pleasure riding.

Perhaps your territory is still open

Send in the coupon for INDIAN Franchise booklet

Hendee Mfg. Co., Dept. L-7, Springfield, Mass.

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Street

Town, State,

Present occupation

Age,

Indian Scout

Why live on \$40 a week?

Our representatives often make that much in a day. Take orders for Davis Quality Clothes at \$29.50. Made to measure. Sold direct to wearer. Satisfaction or Money Back. We equip you at our expense and tell you how. Write!

P. H. DAVIS TAILORING CO.
Desk AL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOWEST PRICES in U.S.A.

25 Cal. Blue Steel "BREAK-OPEN" Automatic Revolver
World famous AUTO-MATIC Revolver, the only 25 cal. automatic with the break open feature. Opened and closed with a single press of the thumb. In accurate and reliable. Highest grade material and workmanship. Perfect grip, with safety to prevent accidents. Small, compact, does not bulge in pocket. 7 shot, \$6.45 only—while they last.

Prices on all Other Revolvers Cut to the Bone
MILITARY MODEL AUTOMATIC, just like one used "over there," 32 cal. 10 shot, WITH EXTRA MAGAZINE \$9.75 FREE. Reduced to.....

Send No Money
Order one of these revolvers today. Stock will not last long at these low prices. New shipment will mean high tariff, therefore, high prices. Pay postman price of gun plus postage on arrival. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.
Write for FREE catalogue
NEW YORK CENTRAL SUPPLY CO., Dept. S-62
64 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

20 SHOT 975 AUTOMATIC

32 cal.
SPECIALLY
PRICED

Send today sure while they last for this brand new improved 20 shot, 32 cal. automatic of the finest blue steel. 10 shots with extra magazine, making 20 quick, sure, shots in all. Double safety. Special at \$9.75.

Also brand new 25 cal. 7 shot blue steel automatic at the unbelievably low price of \$6.95.

Both guns shoot any standard automatic cartridge.

Money back promptly if Not Satisfied.

Orders shipped in accordance with State and local laws governing the sale of firearms.

CONSUMERS CO., Dept. 4-AL, 1265 Broadway, N. Y.



Sell Shirts

Sell Madison "Better-Made" Shirts, Pajamas, and Nightshirts direct from our factory to wearer. Nationally advertised. Easy to sell. Exclusive patterns. Exceptional values. No experience or capital required. Large steady income assured. Entirely new proposition. WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES.

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Ask any Bank or Business Concern about RAND or Write Dept. A for Free Booklet-Visible Business Control

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Sell coal to your trade

In carload lots

Earn week's pay in an hour

Sideline salesmen wanted

Washington Coal Co., Stock Yards Sta., Dept. L, Chicago

We Will Give to Any Legion Post a Copy of Marquis James'

History of the American Legion

Regular price, \$2.50

To any Post of The American Legion that will secure and send in to this office five yearly non-member subscriptions for The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, we will give, without cost, a handsomely bound copy of Marquis James' "History of The American Legion."

Your Post should not be without this book and it is well worth \$2.50.

If you wish to save this \$2.50 and at the same time help increase the circulation of your own magazine, do so by taking advantage of this generous offer.

The price of a year's subscription for The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY to those not belonging to the Legion is only \$2.00 for 52 issues.

Call on the big business men of your city and see how easy it is to secure these five subscriptions. Just enter the five names and addresses on a piece of paper, enclose \$10 to cover order and mail with your Post's name and address to The AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

You will receive by return mail, postage prepaid, a free copy of "THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION."

and Salt Lake railroad runs southwest through Utah to Los Angeles. At Ogden connection is made with the Southern Pacific lines, west across the Great Salt Lake for miles, and finally into Nevada. Mr. Maine will not want to miss a side-trip from Reno to Carson City and Lake Tahoe. He will see the old towns of which Mark Twain wrote in "Roughing It," towns that were roaring mining camps then, deserted now. The heart of the old silver country. And Lake Tahoe, clearest water in the world. The majestic Sierras. Then the plains of California, Sacramento, the capital, Oakland, and the goal at San Francisco.

Another connection is the Western Pacific, from Salt Lake City to San Francisco; and another is the Chicago and Alton or Burlington from St. Louis to Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific or the Santa Fe.

If he elects the Southern Pacific out of New Orleans Mr. Maine will make no mistake. It goes across Louisiana, then makes the long jaunt across the breadth of Texas. The Legion man will want to stop at San Antonio, old and quaint, and at El Paso, where he can step over into Mexico.

Then across New Mexico and Arizona—Deming, Tucson, Yuma, where the sun is reputed to shine every day in the year. Hereabouts for miles through the desert the rails run several hundred feet below sea level. Grim peaks, lost lakes, sand, fascinating country. Then Los Angeles again and the coast route to San Francisco, with the sea on one hand and smiling valleys on the other. Dream places—Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Del Monte, Monterey, San Jose.

These are the main lines from the Central West to the Pacific; the routes most likely to be chosen by the Legion man starting from the East. Legionnaires living in the West may find more convenient connections—over the Denver and Rio Grande, or the Missouri Pacific, or the St. Louis and San Francisco, for instance. These lines make through connections. There is the Missouri Pacific from St. Louis to Pueblo, Colorado, connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande to Salt Lake and the Western Pacific beyond, and the Rock Island from St. Louis and Chicago to Kansas City and Omaha, thence to El Paso and connecting with the El Paso Southwestern and the Southern Pacific, and the Burlington out of St. Louis and Chicago to Kansas City and Denver and thence west over the Union Pacific or Santa Fe, and the Chicago Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul out of Chicago to Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific.

As for the ocean: There are luxurious steamers plying between New York and San Francisco, stopping at Havana, the Canal Zone, ports in San Salvador and Guatemala; Manzanillo, Mexico, and Los Angeles. The trip takes a month each way. Steamers making connection with the Southern Pacific lines (and cheaper than train) make the run from New York to New Orleans and Galveston in four and five days. There is also the side trip from New Orleans to Havana. The ocean trips from San Diego and Los Angeles to San Francisco and from San Francisco to Portland and Seattle also will work into most routes that the Legion man from the East plans.

Thus the roads to the Golden Gate. The command is westward. Let's go!

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE \$14.95

Suit

NO EXTRA CHARGES

Postage Prepaid

SEND NO MONEY We make this special offer to prove the wonderful value, style and fit of Progress tailoring. We will tailor to your special order one of these fine suits, send it to you postage prepaid and guarantee absolute satisfaction for only \$14.95. We have other equally striking bargains in the finest made-to-order suits at from \$14.95 up to \$39.50.

AGENTS WANTED—Earn \$30 to \$35 extra every week, taking orders from your friends and neighbors for our high-class tailoring. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.

Big Sample Outfit FREE Drop on a line today and we will send you absolutely free, our big assortment of woolen samples, style book and special wholesale prices, on our made-to-measure suits.

THE PROGRESS TAILORING CO., Dept. U-102, CHICAGO

BOYS

Baseball equipment and other prizes may be earned by any live American boy.

Money besides! How? Simply write us for full information

about the Spartanaire Clubs. We'll tell you how you can also have a Club and sell The Legion Weekly.

Spartanaire Clubs are the ladybug's eyebrows when it comes to making the long green for a baseball team.

Entire Boy Scout troops find that it's great to have a Spartanaire Club, too.

Every week we ship baseball equipment to the boys that stick. Shoot in the coupon and let your gang wise-up to the Spartanaire shekels they can win by selling The American Legion Weekly.



Cut Here

AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY

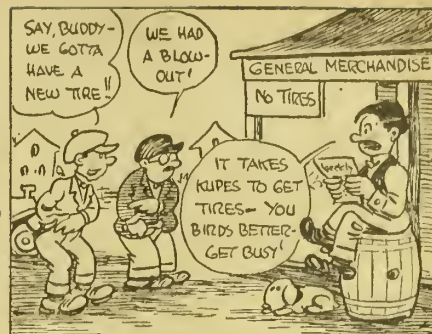
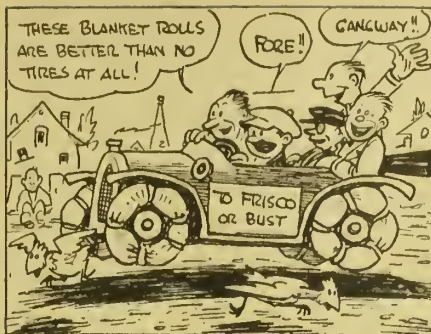
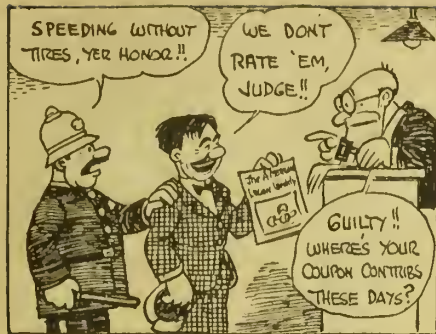
627 West 43d Street, New York

Gentlemen: I want to organize a Spartanaire Club and sell The American Legion Weekly.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....
7-20-23



Buddy needs tires for his Chevrolet

The Chevrolet Motor Company has advertised in our Weekly during the year. Buddy in the Barrel is mighty proud of his new car. And so are other Legionnaires, dozens of whom have written us that they were influenced in buying a Chevrolet by the campaign this manufacturer is running with us.

Now for tires for Buddy's Chevrolet.

Manufacturers of tires have never used space with us, despite the fact that we have proved with statistics that some fifty per cent. of our readers either own or drive cars—a higher percentage of potential tire buyers than the readers of most magazines of general circulation will show.

What we would like to do is to present to these car makers hundreds of letters from readers who own cars, are agents, run garages or drive cars, stating what make of tires they buy and giving their viewpoint as to why our Weekly is an excellent medium for tire advertising.

Even if you don't own or drive a car, you can help us.

The filled-in coupon is certain evidence of reader-interest and loyalty, and we believe no other national publication has these qualities to the extent of the Weekly.

If you have an interesting story of a tire that has proved of exceptional value to you, back in the days of the war or since, let Buddy in on it.

To the Advertising Manager
627 West 43d Street, New York

I would like to see the following brands of tires advertised in our Weekly:

Give reasons

This coupon is for all Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman, please check dealer salesman. If not dealer or salesman, please state occupation

Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

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"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium, with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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VVVVRedding & Co.....	
R. F. Simmons Company.....	
VVVVW. L. Sweet, Inc.....	
MEDICINAL	
VBayer Tablets of Aspirin.....	
VMustrole Co.....	
Othline.....	
MEN'S WEAR	
VB. V. D. Company.....	
VVVVCluett, Peabody & Co.....	
VThe Florsheim Shoe Co.....	
VHart Schaffner & Marx.....	
VVKahn Tailoring Co.....	
VVN. Way Street Suspender Co.....	
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VVVVBuescher Band Instrument Co.....	
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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. THE VV, VVV, VVVV, VVVVV AND VVVVVV STRIPERS ARE INCREASING. NOTICE THE ★. THIS IS THE INSIGNIA FOR THE CHOIX DE COUPON, AWARDED WHEN THE SEVENTH

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," Issue of December 22, 1922. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY
ADVISE
LET'S
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LUCKY STRIKE

"IT'S TOASTED"

Cigarette

It's toasted. This one extra process gives a delightful flavor that cannot be duplicated. To know how good a cigarette can be, you must try a Lucky Strike.

SKY WRITING!

Have you seen it? An airplane writing Lucky Strike on the sky—two words 6½ miles long—each letter a mile high. The advertising sensation of 1923.



Guaranteed by

The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED